

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
AJMER-MERWARA
FOR
1915-1916

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FOR
1915-1916



Published by Authority

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1917

No. $\frac{112}{111}$ of 1917.

FROM

THE HON'BLE SIR ELLIOT GRAHAM COLVIN, K.C.S.I.,
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE
FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Abu, the 11th January 1917.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of Ajmer-Merwara for the year 1915-1916 compiled by the Commissioner, Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S., with my remarks thereon.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. G. COLVIN,
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Remarks by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

1. The year 1915-1916 was marked by a very feeble monsoon in Ajmer-Merwara, the rainfall being about one-third only of the normal. Owing, however, to the good rabi harvest of the preceding year revenue collections amounted to Rs. 3,01,403 against Rs. 3,10,083 in 1914-1915. The provisional remissions finally confirmed after the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,06,608.

2. The total Imperial receipts were Rs. 9,92,634 and total Imperial expenditure Rs. 10,15,572.

3. There was a further decrease, though a small one, in the area of agricultural land transferred by sale. The Land Alienation Regulation continued to have a marked effect in this direction.

4. The new water-works at Bhaonta proved their value by saving the city of Ajmer from a water famine.

5. The rainfall in October saved the district from actual famine, but there was a severe shortage of grass everywhere and in Merwara it was found necessary to maintain relief works from September to 31st March, although the case was declared to be one of "scarcity" not "famine" and the works were maintained as test works.

Every facility was given for the import of grass, including concession rates in the freight of fodder, which were introduced in September 1915, and remained in force till the end of the year. A considerable amount of grass was also imported at the expense of Government to five depôts specially opened for that purpose. These measures together with emigration of cattle, resulted in saving large numbers of cattle, and practically all the plough cattle.

6. The Co-operative Credit system weathered the bad season with remarkable success. No effort was made to extend its operations, but it lost no ground, and with the prospects of a good season ahead, should make large strides next year and a considerable portion of the large balances outstanding should be recovered. The Societies spent no less than Rs. 1,11,223 on purchase of seed and manure and Rs. 74,468 on purchase of fodder. Sums of Rs. 8,310 and Rs. 10,201 were expended on "payment of old debts" and "redemption of land" respectively.

7. Education figures show slight but steady progress throughout the year, and the opening of 10 new Vernacular Schools is a satisfactory item.

8. The war was responsible for a considerable drop, over Rs. 35,000, in the receipts from country spirits.

9. The Pushkar Fair and the Tejaji Fairs at Beawar and Kekri had to be abandoned owing to the scarcity of fodder and water.

E. G. COLVIN,
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

7th December 1916.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF AJMER-MERWARA

FOR

1915-1916.

SECTION I.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. The office of Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, was held by Mr. A. T. Personnel Holme, I.C.S., from 1st April 1915 to 28th October 1915 and thereafter by Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S. The office of Additional District and Sessions Judge was held throughout the year by Diwan Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal.

2. The appointment of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, was held by Mr. L. G. L. Evans, I.C.S., from 1st April to 10th May 1915 and thereafter by Mr. H. C. Greenfield, I.C.S.

3. Munshi Phul Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, remained on leave throughout the year. Rai Sahib Munshi Gopi Nath officiated as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, from 1st April to 2nd July 1915 and Munshi Shanker Lal from 3rd July 1915 to the end of the year.

4. Rai Sahib Pandit Brij Jiwan Lal continued to hold the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.

5. The post of Sub-Divisional Officer, Kekri, was held by Munshi Bhagwati Lal from 1st April 1915 to 1st July 1915, by Munshi Ram Charan Das from 2nd July 1915 to 31st January 1916, and by Munshi Maharaj Swarup from 1st February 1916 to the end of the year.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Macwatt, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., C.I.E., continued in the office of Civil Surgeon and Mr. S. T. Hollins in that of Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, throughout the year.

7. The total revenue (Imperial and local) of Ajmer-Merwara for the year amounted to Rs. 15,08,790 as compared with Rs. 16,33,824 last year and the total expenditure was Rs. 15,82,656 as against Rs. 20,00,810. (*Vide statement No. 42.*)

8. Imperial revenue rose from Rs. 9,83,432 in the year 1914-15 to Rs. 9,92,634 in the year under report, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 13,66,939 in the preceding year to Rs. 10,15,572 in 1915-16.

9. There was still a deficit of Rs. 22,938 in the Imperial revenue in 1915-16, as compared with a deficit of Rs. 3,83,507 in the preceding year.

10. The deficit was principally due to variations in the revenue and expenditure under the following heads:—

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1. Excise	-35,918
2. Assessed taxes	+16,348
2. Interest	+20,971
4. Law and Justice (Courts of Law) . . .	+11,484

	<i>Expenditure.</i>	Rs.
1. Interest		+13,982
2. Miscellaneous		-37,603
3. Famine Relief		-2,31,166

11. The decrease in receipts under the head of "Excise" is due partly to the high prices of food grains and partly to a local reduction in Ajmer, Nasirabad and Deoli owing to the removal of troops.

12. Under the head "Assessed Taxes," the increase is due to the fact that the arrears of the previous year and the demand of the year under report were recovered in full.

13. The increase under the head "Interest" is due to larger recoveries of interest on Demi and Taccavi loans. The rise under head "Law and Justice (Courts of Law)" is due to heavier fines being recovered than in the previous year.

14. No irrecoverable taccavi loans were written off as in the year 1914-15, which accounts for the decrease under the head "Miscellaneous." The fall under the head "Famine Relief" was due to the fact that Government were not required, as in the previous year, to pay to the Railways the cost of special concession rates on fodder.

SECTION II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

COURT OFWARDS.

(Year ending the 31st July 1916.)

15. The charge of the office of General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer, Tenure of Office, was held during the whole of the year under report by Mr. J. A. de Souza.

16. The monsoon rainfall from 1st June 1915 to 30th October 1915 Agricultural averaged only from 4 inches to 11 inches as against the normal rainfall of aspect. 21 inches. The deficiency in the rainfall resulted in an almost total failure of the kharif crop on barani lands except in the Kekri circle where a fall of 2 to 5 inches in the first week of October saved a fair proportion of the crop ; the crop on irrigated and abi lands was very restricted in area and did not produce more than 6 annas in the rupee.

17. The rabi crop was assisted to some extent by the rainfall in the first week of October, but owing to the limited supply of water in wells and tanks and the absence of winter rains, the area sown was below $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the average. Unfortunately the greater proportion of the early crop was also affected by frost and the average outturn did not exceed 6 to 8 annas in the rupee.

18. The most serious factor in the unfavourable agricultural situation was the scarcity of fodder, which was very acute and necessitated the removal of all, except plough cattle, to pastures in Central India.

19. The action of Government in allowing concession rates on carriage of fodder by rail has been successful in preserving a large proportion of the plough cattle and saving the cultivators from the loss of their most indispensable form of capital. The concession enabled the cultivators to obtain grass and fodder at rates from Re. 1 to Re. 1-4 per maund, whereas before the concession was granted, the rates of fodder averaged 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

20. It was not found necessary to provide relief works in any of the estates except Masuda, Rajgarh, and Jharwasa where work on roads and tanks was provided for those who required relief besides grant of Taccavi advances. In the remaining estates the situation was met by the advance of Taccavi loans. The rents are mostly recovered in kind, and hence it was not necessary to grant remissions and suspensions of revenue to any large extent.

21. The year commenced with 15 estates under management, namely :— Estates under management.
 (1) Masuda, (2) Kalahera Bogla, (3) Goela, (4) Basundni, (5) Kanai Kalan, (6) Sadara, (7) Gangwaña, (8) Rajgarh, (9) Pranhera, (10) Jharwasa, (11) Rajosi, (12) Karan Mal's estate, (13) Dewan's estate, (14) Makhupura and (15) Hoosein Bano's estate.

22. During the year two estates were placed under the Court's management, namely (1) Bandanwara on 7th February 1916 on the death of the late Rao Bahadur Thakur Gaj Singh who has left a minor son named Thakur Rameshwar Singh aged about 12 years, and (2) the estate of one Nanni Begum, a shareholder in the Dewan's jagir village of Dilwara, on 5th July 1916, under sections 6 and 7 (1) (c) (iv) of the Ajmer Government Wards Regulation, 1888.

23. Thus at the end of the year the number of estates under management was 17, besides the estate of Bhagirath lunatic, a jat of Dorai, which is managed under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, and the estate of the Dargah Miran Sahib which is supervised by the General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer, as Receiver.

Receipts and expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Masuda	1,00,977	8	5
Bandanwara	84,493	6	11
Other estates	63,618	15	4
Total	<u>2,58,019</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

24. The year under report opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1,44,924-11-10, exclusive of Rs. 35-8-6 due to the 3rd shareholders of the Jharwasa estate, to which the income of the year, amounting to Rs. 2,58,019-14-8, as detailed in the margin being added, the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 4,02,944-10-6.

25. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 3,47,906-5-8 as detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Government dues	21,602	5	5
2. House hold	72,826	14	2
3. Management	28,176	12	4
4. Police	2,982	2	3
5. Works	16,708	1	2
6. Subscriptions	25,392	2	8
7. Liabilities	49,565	13	3
8. Investments	77,128	10	6
9. Other charges	53,523	7	11
Total	<u>3,47,906</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

26. The closing balance at the credit of all the estates on 31st July 1916

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Masuda	4,43,710	0	0
2. Kalahera	4,003	0	0
3. Basundni	7,600	0	0
4. Sadara	11,060	0	0
5. Karan Mal's estate	4,200	0	0
6. Rajgarh	1,000	0	0
7. Hoosain Danno	60	0	0
Total	<u>4,71,630</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

stood at Rs. 55,038-4-10, of which Rs. 33,113-6-9 and Rs. 12,809-15-11 belong to Masuda and Bandanwara respectively, and Rs. 9,114-14-2 to the other lesser estates. In addition to their closing balances the estates mentioned in the margin possess investments in Government Promissory Notes, the Alliance Bank of Simla, and the local Co-operative Credit Banks to the extent of Rs. 4,71,630-0-0 as specified against each in the margin.

27. The expenditure of Rs. 3,47,906-5-8 included the following special items :—

1. Basundni—

Rs. 268-8-2 paid to Government, and Rs. 268-8-2 paid to the Thakur of Sawar, on account of royalty on the mica mine profits.

2. Gangwana—

(1) Rs. 539-5-5 were spent on rebuilding the Hawala well at Gangwana which had fallen in.

(2) Rs. 814-15-5 were paid to the Kishengarh Darbar on account of refund of Mayo College expenses of Raja Kalyan Singh from 1st December 1909 to 30th June 1912 incurred by the Kishengarh State prior to his recognition as successor to Raja Bijai Singh.

3. Goela—

(1) Rs. 1,028 were paid to the Alliance Bank of Simla in part repayment of a loan of Rs. 2,000 taken from the Bank.

(2) Rs. 363-11-0 on purchase of grass.

4. Kalahera—

(1) Rs. 300 on purchase of a horse Tonga.

(2) Rs. 3,000 were placed as a deposit in the Co-operative Credit Bank at Ajmer.

5. Kanai Kalan—

(1) Rs. 531-1-3 on repairs to tanks which had been neglected for many years.

(2) Rs. 150 were paid to the tenants as Taceavi advances.

6. Karan Mal's estate—

- (1) Rs. 80 on repairs to two wells at Beawar village.
 (2) Rs. 67-8-0 in giving *maira* to the ward's sister on the occasion of the marriage of her daughter.

7. Masuda—

- (1) Rs. 4,000 on the ward's tour in Kashmir and other places.
 (2) Rs. 2,805-2-7 were spent in completing the Dispensary building at Masuda.
 (3) Rs. 9,746-2-4 were spent on construction of a road from Masuda to Ramgarh, on repairs to buildings, wells and tanks to provide labour for needy persons.
 (4) Rs. 5,000 were subscribed to the Aeroplane Fund.
 (5) Rs. 1,000 were contributed to the St. John Ambulance Association.
 (6) Rs. 18,239-12-0 were spent in purchasing Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 20,000 on account of contribution to the Masuda Dispensary fund.
 (7) Under the head "Investments" Rs. 60,000 were paid into the Ajmer Treasury for purchase of 4 per cent Terminable loan of 1915, but paper worth Rs. 40,600 only was allotted by the Comptroller.
 (8) Under the head "other charges" Rs. 3,467-13-9 were advanced to tenants on account of taccavi loans.

Rs. 167-12-0 were spent in the purchase of a winnowing machine for the Jalia Model Farm.

8. Makhupura—

- (1) Rs. 287-11-3 were paid to a decree-holder against the estate.
 (2) Rs. 500 were advanced as taccavi loans to tenants.

9. Pranhera—

- (1) Rs. 1,077-1-4 were paid on account of arrears of Jama and cesses.

10. Rajgarh—

- (1) Rs. 300 were spent on repairs to tanks.
 (2) Rs. 1,500 were advanced as taccavi loans to tenants.

11. Rajosi—

- (1) Rs. 2,427-9-0 were paid to the decree-holders against the estate.

12. Sadara—

- (1) Rs. 7,000 were placed as fixed deposit in the Local Banks.

13. Jharwasa—

- (1) Rs. 2,500 were remitted to the Civil Court for distribution amongst the creditors.
 (2) Rs. 718 were spent on repairs to the tanks at Jharwasa and Rasulpura which were in urgent need of repairs.

28. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 28,176-12-4 or 10.92 per cent of the year's receipts of the estates against 7.33 in the last year. The increase in the percentage is due to the year being a famine year.

29. The outstanding at the beginning of the year were Rs. 13,776-14-4 Demand and while the demand for the current year from all sources was Rs. 2,86,538-14-3, Collections, making the total demand Rs. 3,00,315-12-7 as under :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1. Masuda		1,23,159	3	7
2. Bandanwara		97,059	1	4
3. Other estates		80,097	7	8
	Total	<u>3,00,315</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>

30. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,58,019-14-8 as noted in the margin,

Rs. A. P. and Rs. 1,885-11-9 having been remitted,
the outstanding balance at the close of the

Masuda	1,09,907	8	5
Bandanwara	84,493	6	11
Other estates	63,618	15	4
Total	2,58,019	14	8

31. The demand, Collections and outstandings under the head " Rents and cesses " were as under :—

Estates,	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.			Outstanding.			REMARKS,
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Masuda	69,543	15	1	68,376	6	11	57	4	0	11,110	4	2	
Bandanwara	19,615	3	5	8,308	11	3	...	...	...	11,306	8	2	
Other estates	48,189	5	7	33,713	8	5	1,412	6	6	13,032	6	8	
Total	1,37,347	8	1	1,00,395	10	7	1,499	10	6	35,449	3	0	

Government dues.

32. The instalments of Government Jama due in the Kharif and Rabi harvests for the year under report were paid in full by all the estates except the estate of Godla which had no funds. The estate of Pranhera was further able to pay the arrear instalment of Jama due for Kharif 1970 (1913-14) and there are now no arrears on account of Jama due by it.

Dami and Taccavi loans.

33. The statement below shows the total amount of taccavi loans and loans taken under the Ajmer Talukdars Loan Regulation (II of 1911), which are locally known as Dami loans, due by estates under management, and instalments paid during the year :—

No.	Name of the estate.	Date on which loan was taken.	INSTALMENT OF THE LOAN.			Amount of yearly instalment fixed for repayment of the loan.	Arrear Instalment.	Amount of instalments due during the year.	Total.	Paid during the year.	Amount of outstanding instalment.	Amount of the balance of the loan to be paid.							
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.														
Dami.																			
1	Pranhera	7th Aug-1913	22,501 0 0	15,513 14 6	38,014 14 5	2,055 11 10	...	2,055 11 10	2,055 11 10	2,055 11 10	—	37,993 6 9							
2	Kanai Kalan	1st September 1914	4,450 0 0	2,533 13 0	6,989 13 0	475 11 0	...	475 11 0	475 11 0	475 11 0	475 11 0	6,513 2 0							
3	Bandanwara	—	—	—	2,043 10 8	2,043 10 8	—	—	1,432 13 4	1,432 13 4	—	1,432 13 4							
Taccavi loans.																			
4	Divan's estate	July 1913	3,731 0 0	—	3,731 0 0	162 0 0	—	162 0 0	162 0 0	96 8 4	94 8 5	3,203 6 2							
5	Godla	March 1914	1,000 0 0	112 2 0	1,112 2 0	370 11 4	—	—	—	—	—	1,112 2 0							
6	Rajnath	—	1,000 0 0	112 2 0	1,112 2 0	370 11 4	—	—	—	—	—	1,112 2 0							
7	Jamwara	June 1914	1,000 0 0	229 7 8	1,229 7 8	135 15 2	—	135 15 2	135 15 2	—	135 15 2	1,000 7 8							
8	Mirzapur	—	200 0 0	56 1 0	256 1 0	147 8 8	—	—	—	—	—	256 1 0							
9	Kanai Kalan	31st Oct 1914	200 0 0	23 1 0	223 1 0	135 8 8	—	—	—	—	—	223 1 0							

34. The estate of Kanai Kalan could not pay the dami loan instalment for want of sufficient funds.

35. The following table shows the liabilities on account of private debts of the estates as they stood on the 31st July 1916 :—

No.	Name of the Estate.	LIABILITIES.		Total.	PAYMENT.		Balance due standing on 31st July 1915.	Approximate figure of debt due by estate but not admitted.
		Outstanding on 1st August 1915.	Claims admitted during the year on account of interest or otherwise.		Paid.	Struck off.		
1	Gangwana.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2	Goela	8,424. 9 0	456 10 0	8,680 3 0	1,009 14 0	...	7,780 5 0	...
3	Kanai Kalan	390 0 0	...	390 0 0	...	...	390 0 0	...
4	Jharwasa	...	2,528 0 0	2,528 0 0	2,528 0 0	...	...	265 15 4
5	Rajosi	...	2,427 0 0	2,427 0 0	2,427 0 0	...	...	75,000 0 0
6	Diwan's estate	...	13,713 12 0	13,713 12 0	390 0 0	25 0 0	13,298 12 0	...
7	Makhupura	...	4,787 11 3	4,787 11 3	287 11 3	...	4,500 0 0	...
8	Bandanwara	...	35,113 5 3	35,113 5 3	35,113 5 3	...	...	15,461 1 0
	Total	8,814 0 0	50,175 15 6	67,000 8 0	41,906 7 6	25 0 0	25,060 1 0	3,55,615 1 0

36. The creditors of the estate of Jharwasa are obtaining Civil Court decrees and the surplus balance available is sent to the Court for distribution amongst the creditors.

37. The creditors of the Rajosi estate like those of the Jharwasa estate, will be paid through the Civil Court when they obtain Civil Court decrees.

38. The debts of the Dewan have been compromised for Rs. 13,713-12-0. Of these Rs. 415 were paid off during the year. The balance it is proposed to pay off by means of a dami loan of Rs. 8,000 and the surplus balance of the estate of Rs. 5,298-12 which is expected to be available during the next year (1916-17).

39. The Makhupura debts.—During the year Rs. 287-4-3 were paid to one Goru Lal who held a Civil Court decree. The remaining debts have been compromised for Rs. 4,500 to be paid from the surplus balance of the estate.

40. The Bandanwara estate debts comprised Rs. 23,437-1-1 due to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Rs. 10,750 to the Ajmer Central Bank and Rs. 2,000 to Indermal Mahajan of Bandanwara. These debts have been paid in full. The debt due to the Alliance Bank was repaid from the amount, viz., Rs. 39,520-13-4 received on account of the late Thakur's Life Policy with the Standard Insurance Company which was pledged as security for the debt.

41. The mica mines at Kalahera and Basundni were worked throughout Mines. the year by the Rajputana Mining Syndicate. Rs. 4,587-13-0 were received during the year on account of the profit of the Basundni mines. The Kalahera mines are also working at a profit, but no profits were received during the year as the mica consignments remained unsold.

42. The wards named in the margin continued their studies throughout Education of the year at the Mayo College. Thakur the Wards.

1. Thakur Bijai Singh of Masuda.
2. Thakur Nathu Singh of Kalahera.
3. Thakur Uday Singh of Basundni.
4. Thakur Ranjit Singh of Goela.
5. Thakur Sobhag Singh, younger brother of the Thakur of Goela.
6. Raja Raj Singh of Rajgarh.
7. Raja Kalyan Singh of Gangwana.

Narain Singh of Kanai Kalan is receiving his education at the Kekri Municipal School. Thakur Bijai Singh of Masuda passed the Diploma examination during the year and is now in the 1st year post Diploma class. Raja Jawan Singh, a

shareholder in the Jagir of Gangwana, studies at the Government College and another shareholder, Raja Jodh Singh, son of the late Raja Fateh Singh, is receiving education at the Government High School, Ajmer.

43. Thakur Uday Singh of Basundni was laid up with a severe attack of Health of the pneumonia in March 1916. The health of all other wards was good throughout Wards. the year.

SECTION III.

PROTECTION.

(I) AJMER-MERWARA POLICE (YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1915).

Compiled by L. M. Kaye, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

Vide
Statements.
Nos. 4 to 10.

44. Mr. L. B. Goad held the office of Superintendent of Police in Ajmer-Merwara from January 1st to March 23rd, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Hyderabad State. Mr. S. T. Hollins assumed charge of that office, on his arrival from the United Provinces, on March 26th and continued in that post up to the close of the year. Mr. J. G. Hogan, Assistant Superintendent, Ajmer-Merwara Police, officiated as Superintendent for the two days which intervened between Mr. Goad's departure and Mr. Hollins' arrival.

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN REPORTED COGNIZABLE CRIME.

45. The total volume of cognizable crime reported in 1915, including true cases reported to magistrates and all cases reported to the police, was 4,110 as against 5,145 in 1914 and 4,903 in 1913. The principal variations in the figures of the last two years are shown in the table given below:—

Particulars.	1914.					1915.				
	COGNIZABLE.			Non-cognizable cases.	Total crime.	COGNIZABLE.			Non-cognizable cases.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.			Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I . . .	24	30	54	...	...	16	2	18	...	...
Class II . . .	123	74	199	...	...	110	29	148	...	...
Class III . . .	552	70	622	...	...	734	21	755	...	...
Class IV . . .	8	19	27	...	...	8	7	15	...	...
Class V . . .	875	572	1,447	...	...	1,003	235	1,238	...	...
Total . . .	1,654	705	2,319	...	...	1,960	291	2,174	...	...
Class VI . . .	1,933	1,163	2,996	...	...	1,799	157	1,936	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . .	3,417	1,928	5,315	4,315	9,600	3,679	431	4,110	3,914	8,024

46. A scrutiny of these figures shows that, while cognizable crime, as a whole, has decreased by approximately one-fourth, reports to the police increased by nearly 8 per cent. A further comparison shows that considerably over four-fifths of the total decrease fell among cases in class VI.

47. The increase in reports to the police may safely be ascribed to the economic conditions of Ajmer-Merwara in 1915. Not only did prices rule very high throughout the year, but the failure of the 1915 monsoon, which resulted in the entire absence of fodder almost throughout the district and in a very restricted area being brought under cultivation, had a marked effect on those forms of crime which are influenced by the prosperity or poverty of the lower classes.

48. The decrease in magisterial cases calls for more than passing notice. A reference to the crime statements for the year 1913 shows that the sum total of magisterial cases for that year was 515. The number of such cases increased to 1,928 for the year 1914, and the main cause of that increase was unwonted

activity on the part of magistrates during that year in instituting prosecutions for offences against the sanitary laws. The exhaustion following such unwonted activity is, no doubt, mainly responsible for the drop in the magisterial figures but two other contributory causes appear to be (1) inaccuracy in the magisterial returns for 1914 and the special action taken in 1915 to ensure that cases reported to the police in the first instance were returned as police cases and (2) the hard times and financial stringency which have made would-be litigants less prone to appeal to the Courts for redress in trivial cases than in times of plenty. As regards (1) it may be stated that, subsequent to the submission of the review for 1914, it was discovered that, through carelessness in the preparation of the returns, a considerable number of cases had been shown twice over, i.e., both under the head of cases reported to magistrates and that of cases reported to the police. As a result, very strict orders were issued to prevent a recurrence of such carelessness and to ensure that all cases, reported to the police, in the first instance, should be returned as police cases.

49. As regards (2) it may be pointed out that it is common experience that, in times of pestilence or scarcity, litigation is less frequently resorted to by the public than in years of peace and plenty, and the figures in the statement given in paragraph 45 show that the fall in cases reported to magistrates extends equally to non-cognizable and cognizable offences.

50. The variations in the different classes of crime, taking cases reported to police officers and magisterial cases together, are numerically greatest in class II (serious offences against the person), class III (serious offences against person and property or property only), class V (minor offences against property) and class VI (miscellaneous offences). The decrease in class VI has been explained above, and it is only necessary to add regarding it that, for years past, the extraordinarily large number of prosecutions, instituted for offences against sanitary laws, has been specially commented on in the review of the Administration Report, and the decrease in such prosecutions is not altogether undesirable.

51. In only classes III and V has there been any increase and, in the case of class V, that increase is confined to cases reported to the police. The reason for it has also been noted above.

52. The total incidence of reported crime works out at 81·9 per 10,000 of population for 1915 as against 106·6 for 1914. These high figures are chiefly due to the very large number of prosecutions for offences against the sanitary laws which are included in the returns. If such offences be eliminated the total incidence falls to 47·28 for the year under review and to 58·69 for the preceding year.

53. In the United Provinces the total incidence of reported crime was 33·5 for 1913 and 36·5 for 1914 (the two last years for which statistics are available) and, if prosecutions for offences against sanitary laws are eliminated, those figures fall to 29·0 and 31·3 respectively.

54. These statistics prove, yet once again, how relatively heavy the incidence of crime is in Ajmer-Merwara when compared with the United Provinces. This is attributable, as mentioned in previous reviews, to the proportionately large urban population of the district and the immediate proximity of several states with very primitive police arrangements.

55. Cases of non-cognizable crime totalled 3,914 in 1915 as compared with 4,315 in the preceding year. This decrease is chiefly due to a falling off in prosecutions for offences against Municipal Regulations and under the Hackney Carriage Act.

POLICE CASES—ALL CLASSES.

56. Reports of cognizable offences laid to the police during 1915 aggregated 3,679, compared with 3,417 in the preceding year. The increase falls entirely among cases of class III and class V and is, as already stated, due to the economic conditions of Ajmer-Merwara during 1915.

57. Investigation was refused in 525 cases as against 432 in 1914. Though a considerably larger percentage of reports are investigated by the

police in this district than is the case in the United Provinces, the Superintendent expresses it as his opinion that his subordinates are still inclined to abuse the discretion granted to them by section 157(b) of the Criminal Procedure Code and mentions that no less than 88 of the cases investigated during the year were enquired into by his special order after his subordinates had declined to undertake any enquiry.

58. Careful supervision of the work of investigating officers will always result in a few such cases coming to light but, as a whole, the discretion referred to above appears to be exercised judiciously in this district and inspections of police stations have revealed little to which exception had to be taken, in this respect.

59. The total number of cases decided during the year under review was 2,395 compared with 2,350 in the preceding year. The percentage—convicted to tried out (96)—was the same for both years. Of true cases investigated (including those brought forward from previous years but excluding cases still pending at the close of the year) 74 per cent. ended in conviction as against 77 in the year 1914. Of persons arrested in those cases (including those pending from previous years but excluding those under arrest at the close of the year) 2,649, or 92 per cent., were convicted in 1915 compared with 2,573, or 91 per cent., in the preceding year. These extraordinarily high figures are, as pointed out in previous reviews, the result of the large proportion of sanitary offences to the whole crime return, conviction being assured in practically all cases of that class. If those cases are omitted, the percentage of cases convicted to investigated falls to 46 for each of the two years under notice, and the percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were tried out to 83 for the year 1915 and 70 for the preceding year.

60. These figures show that with a considerable increase in investigating work, there has been no falling off in the percentage of cases convicted, while the percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were tried out has, especially in the more serious cases, improved in a marked manner. In the United Provinces, the percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated by the police stood at only 38·8 for 1914 and that of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police at 77·1. Taking into consideration, therefore, the high incidence of crime in Ajmer-Merwara and the very large proportion of investigations to reports the Superintendent seems fully justified in expressing satisfaction at the result of police action as a whole in dealing with the reported crime of Ajmer-Merwara.

61. The number of cases reported to the police, which were ultimately struck off the registers as false, rose from 29 to 63, and the number removed as due to mistakes of law or fact or because they were declared non-recognizable fell from 24 to 11. No special reason is adduced for this increase and it is probably chiefly due to better investigating work as it is noticeable that in no less than 17 of these cases were prosecutions under section 182, Indian Penal Code, instituted all but two of which proved successful.

Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.

62. The number of true cases in this class, for disposal during 1915, was 13. All of them came before the Courts, 12 ending in conviction and 1 in acquittal. The case which ended in acquittal was one in which certain persons were alleged to have attempted to seduce a number of Army recruits from their allegiance to their King. The Court gave them the benefit of the doubt, as it was proved that the recruits were, to a certain extent, under the influence of liquor when this occurred and differed among themselves as to what actually had been said.

63. Only two true offences against coin were reported in the year. One of these was of a petty character, but the other deserves more than passing notice. In that case, owing to complaints of the number of base coins in circulation in Ajmer, a special watch was kept on persons suspected of counterfeiting coins with the result that the Superintendent received reliable information that implements for the manufacture of coin were in the house of one

Ghulam Mahomed. He at once obtained a search-warrant and, accompanied by Inspector Bhagwan Singh and other officers, raided this man's house and recovered an exceptionally well executed die, a coining press and a quantity of coining implements. Ghulam Mahomed was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years and this successful prosecution is said to have driven several suspected coiners away from Ajmer.

64. Five cases of escape from custody were reported during the year, all of which ended in conviction. The most important was the escape of two desperate characters from jail. These men managed to arm themselves with spears and retired to the hills which surround Ajmer. An alarm was raised and a pursuit organised by the police who, assisted by a detachment of the 44th Merwara Infantry, eventually rounded up these convicts but not before they had injured, a sepoy of the 44th and a police constable. They were sentenced to one year and nine months additional imprisonment, respectively, for this offence. In only one instance did the escape occur from police custody, the man responsible for it being a Railway police constable. The absconder was re-arrested at Ladpura railway station the following evening and convicted. The constable in fault was dismissed and should, I considered, have been prosecuted in a Court of law though, as he had already left the district before the record of the case reached me, I did not think it advisable to institute judicial proceedings against him at that time.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

65. One hundred and thirteen true cases of this class were dealt with in 1915, as against 125 in the preceding year. Sixty-one of those cases came before the Courts (exclusive of 19 which were ultimately compounded) and 43 ended in conviction, while 11 were acquitted and 7 were still pending trial at the close of the year.

66. The number of murders reported in the year under notice was nine compared with twelve in the preceding year. Only five of those cases were worked out, two of which were still pending disposal at the close of 1915. Two cases were convicted in the Court of Session, but one of those convictions was upset on appeal. The remaining case was acquitted. The police have not been successful in dealing with this very serious form of crime during 1915, but most of the cases were intricate ones in which little direct evidence was forthcoming.

67. In two cases, in which women were believed to have been murdered, the corpse was never recovered, and in four other cases no information was given to the police till after the bodies of the victims had been retrieved from wells in a state of putrefaction some days after the murder had been committed. None of the cases exhibited any special features or call for detailed comment.

68. The only other form of crime in this class which calls for special notice is returned under serial No. 21 (kidnapping, etc.). Including 4 brought forward from 1914, the number of cases for disposal totalled 18 in 1915, as against 17 in the year 1914. Once again the police have been unsuccessful in coping with cases of kidnapping, only 9 of them reaching the Courts, of which number 5 were convicted, 2 acquitted and 2 still pending at the close of the year.

69. In consequence of the kidnapping scare which occurred in Ajmer in 1913, and the large number of cases which have been reported ever since then, special instructions were issued in 1915 for the Superintendent to keep a careful watch on occurrences of this nature. As a result he has reported that five of these crimes occurred in Ajmer early in the year and were cases falling under section 369, Indian Penal Code, in which children were enticed away from the vicinity of their homes and were let loose after ornaments which they were wearing had been taken from them. Several other cases were, too, merely technical offences and he is satisfied that no professional trafficking in minors exists in Ajmer-Merwara, and that the increase in cases of kidnapping need cause no apprehension.

*Class III.—Serious offences against person and property
or against property only.*

70. The total number of true cases of this class, dealt with in 1915, was 727 compared with 555 in the preceding year. Of these cases, 415 were investigated and, of 97 which were sent up for trial, 79 ended in conviction and 18 in acquittal, while 5 were still pending at the close of the year.

71. Seven cases of *dakaiti* were reported in 1915, as against 3 in 1914 and 4 in 1913. The increase is to be regretted, but is partly due to three petty *dakaitis* which occurred on the Deolia road on July 7th, being shown as separate cases whereas, though this is technically correct, it is customary in Rajputana to show them as all part of one occurrence.

72. It is satisfactory to note that once again not a single house *dakaiti* occurred in this district during the year and the relative unimportance of these cases is shown by the fact that the value of the property obtained by the *dakais* aggregated only Rs. 84 for the 7 cases.

73. The only case in which any clue was obtained was a *dakaiti* which occurred in the Pisangan circle on May 9th, 1915. The victim of that crime was a Darogba of Pushkar who was assaulted by some 10 men, who robbed him of a camel and some ornaments just inside the borders of Ajmer-Merwara and bolted into Marwar territory as soon as they had looted him. For almost three months the enquiry into this case dragged on without any clue being found. One Rawat Singh, a well-known *dakait* leader, was then arrested in Marwar, confessed to having taken part in this *dakaiti* and gave the names of his confederates. Later on, three of those *dakais* were arrested in Sikar and still later, another of the gang was arrested in Marwar. They were all identified by the complainant or other witnesses and extradition was applied for but had not been granted up to the close of 1915.

74. The other cases remained entirely undetected. In no case do the *dakais* appear to have carried, much less used, firearms.

75. True cases of robbery, dealt with in 1915, numbered 30 compared with 24 for 1914. It is satisfactory to note that a considerable measure of success was met with in dealing with this form of crime in the year under notice, as no less than 11 of those cases came before the Courts, 9 ending in conviction and 1 being still under trial at the close of 1915. In the preceding year only six such cases reached the Courts and 4 were convicted. The greater portion of these were petty robberies committed on solitary travellers on unfrequented village tracks, either at nightfall or in the early hours of the morning, the robbers seldom numbering more than two and the value of the property stolen usually amounting to only a few rupees.

76. The most serious cases were the following :—

(1) Some women returning to their homes in Beawar from the Railway-station, about 8 p. m., on the 10th May, were suddenly stopped by six men, one of whom tried to snatch some ornament from the person of Musammat Mariam. The women raised an outcry and themselves succeeded in capturing two of the would-be robbers, but the remainder escaped before assistance arrived. The case was originally treated as an attempt at *dakaiti*, and four persons were sent up for trial. The Additional Judge held, however, that the offence was proved against one man only, and convicting him under section 393, Indian Penal Code, sentenced him to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) The Head-constable in charge of the Harmara out-post received private information, on February 10th, that a cart had been held up on or about January 19th between Harmara and the Kishengarh border, and ornaments valued at Rs. 458 had been taken from a woman travelling in that cart. Enquiry showed that the robbers were mounted on camels and talked Sheiklawati. Certain suspected persons were shown to the complainant, but she was unable to identify any of them and the case ultimately remained undetected.

- (3) On October 20th a serious offence occurred at Bandanwara where some persons were robbed of property valued at Rs. 762. The perpetrators of this crime were three persons in the guise of Sadhus who had been staying in the vicinity for some days and were looked on by the villagers as holy men. The police enquiry showed that they were really Bauriahs in disguise ; but neither they nor the missing property could be traced, and the case remained undetected.
- (4) Another rather serious case was one which occurred in the Bhinai circle in February. The victim was a Mahajan who was held up and robbed of property valued at Rs. 354 as he was travelling by cart from Nasirabad to Khumaria. He declared that he had recognised one of his assailants as a Sansi of Kitab village, named Choga. The police enquiry showed that this robbery was undoubtedly the work of two well-known Sansis, Choga and Motira, the latter of whom was suspected to have absconded into the Jodhpur State. Motira was ultimately arrested by the Marwar police, was identified by the complainant and sent up for trial in this case. He was acquitted, however, as the Court found the identification proceedings held in Marwar to be unsatisfactory, and that the first report contained no mention of his name. Choga Sansi has not yet been arrested, but his name figures on the register of absconded offenders, and the case against him seems to be a strong one.
- (5) Another somewhat serious case was one which occurred in the Nasirabad circle on April 6th. The victim of this robbery was a Mahajan proceeding to Jaipur by cart to purchase cotton, who was robbed of Rs. 400 in cash. This robbery too was suspected to be the work of the criminals named in (4), but the complainant was unable to identify his assailants : and the case remained undetected.
- (6) A second rather serious case, which occurred close to Harmara on the Kishengarh border, was one in which two men held up a bullock-cart and carried off property valued at Rs. 120. This occurred in broad daylight, and the complainants gave chase calling loudly for assistance. Ultimately the robbers were brought to bay by some villagers working in the fields and were secured after a struggle, all but Rs. 26 of the stolen property being found on their persons. They proved to be Khaimkhanis of Marwar and were sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each.
- (7) Another somewhat important case which ended in conviction was one in which two women were robbed of ornaments valued at Rs. 48 on July 3rd when travelling from Rajpura to Bandanwara. The crime was ultimately brought home to a Rawat and a Balai who had been working in the vicinity, one of whom was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 30 fine and the other to 16 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine.

77. The only other form of crime included in this class deserving of special notice is that called "burglary or housebreaking."

78. The total number of true cases of that kind dealt with in 1915 was 684, compared with 518 in the previous year. The number investigated rose from 278 to 374, and this increase was due to the careful watch maintained over the investigating work by the Superintendent, as experience has shown that it is cases of this class, the hardest to trace out as a rule, that indolent police officers shirk enquiring into.

79. Though the number of cases sent up for trial in 1915 was 82 compared with 66 in the preceding year, and the number prosecuted to conviction up to

the close of the year rose from 57 to 69, the percentage of convictions to reports once again shows a slight falling off, and the proportion of cases convicted both to cases investigated and cases tried out is considerably lower than in 1914.

80. These results are not gratifying, and it must be mentioned that there has also been a considerable falling off in cases of burglary worked out under section 411, Indian Penal Code. The Superintendent would shift much of the responsibility for this from the shoulders of the investigating officer to those of the beat constable, but this hardly seems a sound principle : and the main cause of the small success met with in such cases is, no doubt, the ease with which criminals in the surrounding States escape surveillance and the inexperience of many members of the investigating staff.

81. Once again few, if any, of these cases were of much importance ; but the following are of some local interest :—

- (1) On September 10th the house of a Mahajan of Ajmer was broken into, and property valued at Rs. 1,340 was carried off. The police enquiry showed that there was reason to suspect that one Banna, an ex-convict recently released from jail, had participated in this crime, and he was arrested two days later with practically the whole of the stolen property in his possession. On being sent up for trial, he was convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.
- (2) Towards the end of September an alarming outbreak of burglaries occurred in Beawar. For sometime no clue could be obtained to the perpetrators of these crimes ; but, towards the end of October, a notorious railway-thief of the United Provinces was arrested and, in the course of the enquiry which followed, it was ascertained that he and certain confederates had rented a house in Beawar early in September and were responsible for this outbreak. Part of the property they had obtained was recovered, but most of it had already been disposed of. This man and one of his confederates were duly convicted.
- (3) On the night of November 17th a dangerous gang of burglars who hailed from the Rampur State was found trying to break into a house. A sharp encounter ensued in the course of which a constable was seriously injured with a knife, but ultimately 3 of the gang were arrested. They were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each under section 457, Indian Penal Code, the burglar who wounded the constable receiving an additional punishment of 2 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 326, Indian Penal Code.
- (4) On December 4th two desperate characters were arrested by the Assistant Commissioner with the help of the city Inspector, as they were breaking into a house in Ajmer city. They had numerous previous convictions on record against them and, on conviction, were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each under sections 457/75, Indian Penal Code.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

82. Eight true cases of this class were dealt with in 1915 compared with 11 in the preceding year. Three ended in conviction, one in acquittal and all the remaining four cases were compounded. None of them were of any importance or special interest.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

83. Excluding cases subsequently struck off the register, there were 997 cases of this class for disposal in 1915, as against 561 in the year 1914. All but 211 of these cases were investigated, with the result that 451 came

before the Court for trial, 400 being convicted and 37 acquitted, while 14 were still pending at the close of the year.

84. Cases of cattle-theft numbered 108 compared with 107 in the preceding year. The Superintendent attributes the high figure of such offences, which has been reached for the second year in succession, to the fact that in times of scarcity of fodder, the poor classes turn their cattle loose to graze on the countryside, and cattle-thieves steal them for the value of their skins. This is, no doubt, true; but many of the thefts in Merwara are also, in such circumstances, committed for the sake of the flesh.

85. There was slightly more success in dealing with this form of crime in 1915 than in the preceding year. The number of cases in which cattle-lifters were convicted rose from 27 to 33, and 12 receivers of stolen cattle were convicted in 1915 compared with 13 in the preceding year.

86. The number of unrecovered strays rose from 161 to 211, and the percentage of recoveries to losses fell from 61 to 51. As remarked by the Superintendent, however, most of the cattle that strayed towards the close of the year must have perished of hunger.

87. All things considered the work under this head has been fairly satisfactory during the year, and it would no doubt improve if, when cattle are lost, the owners could be induced to invoke the aid of the police without delay.

88. True cases of ordinary theft, dealt with in 1915, numbered 705 as against 567 in the year 1914. The number of cases into which no enquiry was made rose from 181 to 206 and the number of cases sent up for trial from 198 to 268. Of cases tried out, 250 ended in conviction and 17 in acquittal during 1915 as compared with 185 and 11, respectively, in the preceding year. These figures show that the police have successfully coped with the increase in offences of this kind during 1915. None of these cases call for special mention.

89. Under serial 37 (cheating) a case of considerable interest figures, the details of which are as under:—

On January 23rd, a man who represented himself to be Subedar Ram Singh, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Rajputana, appeared at the Delhi branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla and presented a draft for Rs. 10,000 purporting to be signed by the Agent of the Ajmer branch of the Bank. At about the same time a telegram was received by the Agent of the Delhi branch requesting that the draft presented by Subedar Ram Singh might be honoured at once. This wire had issued in the name of Captain Seaton, Recruiting Officer, Ajmer.

Owing to the large sum of money involved, the Bank officials requested the "Subedar" to produce his credentials before they would consent to make payment. The "Subedar" went off and returned shortly after with a letter bearing Captain Seaton's signature. The Agent suspected that this letter was a forgery and, being aware that Captain Seaton was fortunately in Delhi on that date, told "Ram Singh" he must bring Captain Seaton in person to the bank to vouch for him. The presenter of the draft went off ostensibly to bring Captain Seaton, but did not return, and the matter was reported to the police. It was at once ascertained that the draft which had been presented at the Bank was a forgery, and that Subedar Ram Singh had been impersonated by some daring swindler. An enquiry, very intelligently conducted by Inspector Bhagwan Singh, resulted in the offence being brought home to certain persons of Ajmer, one of whom was made approver while two others were convicted, one of them being a *daftri* in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Carriage workshops and the other, a peon employed in the Telegraph Office at Ajmer. They were convicted under sections 420/511/109, 411-109 and 467 of the Indian Penal Code and section 29 of Act XIII of 1885, and sentenced to terms aggregating 14 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The Directors of the Bank, in grateful appreciation of the services rendered to them by the police in this matter, sanctioned a reward of Rs. 420 which was distributed among the officers chiefly responsible for the detection and successful termination of this case.

90. No other cases falling in this class call for special mention.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

91. The number of true cases of this class dealt with in 1915 was 1,810 as against 1,847 in the preceding year. The number prosecuted to conviction was 1,762 compared with 1,795. The falling off is chiefly, in cases of public nuisance, the least important form of offence with which the police have to deal.

92. Sixty-four prosecutions for vagrancy and bad-livelihood were dealt with in the year under notice, as against 51 in the preceding year. Sixty-three of these cases came before the Courts for trial, with the result that 53 ended in conviction and 8 in acquittal, while 2 were still pending at the close of the year.

93. Fourteen of those prosecutions fell under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but two of those cases were still pending at the close of 1915 and only 10 ended in conviction. Six of the persons successfully prosecuted under that section are said to have been well known railway-thieves against whom there were many complaints, and all but four of the men proceeded against were previously-convicted offenders, and either figured on the surveillance register or were persons whose history-sheets had been prepared. The average security demanded from those persons amounted to Rs. 180 and the alternate punishment was one year's imprisonment. Five of them furnished security and the remainder went to jail in default. The remaining 49 prosecutions were for vagrancy and fell under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Forty-three of them proved successful, and only 13 of those persons were able to furnish security; the remaining 30 going to jail in default. In those cases the average security demanded amounted to practically Rs. 88 and the alternative period of imprisonment to approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ months.

94. The police have shown considerable activity in instituting such prosecutions during the year and the results, as a whole, are good.

95. The Superintendent's report shows that this is the result of the great attention he has given to this matter personally, and he is to be congratulated on the successful prosecution of more bad-characters under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code than any of his predecessors have, of recent years, managed to effect.

96. Prosecutions under the Excise and Opium Acts rose from 48 to 55. Fifty-one of these cases ended in conviction, three were acquitted and one was still pending at the close of the year.

97. It is satisfactory to find that the police have, yet once again, rendered valuable assistance to the excise department, and the fact that, during each of the last two years, they have been granted rewards, aggregating over Rs. 500, for their services in such cases, shows that the assistance so rendered has been fully acknowledged. At the same time, no very important captures were made by them in 1915.

98. Offences against the Gambling Act have also received considerably more attention in 1915 than in the two preceding years. Prosecutions rose from 20 to 32, and all but one of them proved successful. In commenting on these cases the Superintendent has drawn special attention to the number of lotteries which have hitherto been held in Ajmer city, stating that, though these lotteries were controlled from Jodhpur, no less than 300 agencies existed in Ajmer and sums exceeding Rs. 20,000 in value frequently changed hands in a single day. Since the close of 1915 the persons controlling those lotteries are said to have been turned out of Jodhpur, but it is believed that they have merely changed their headquarters to Sikar, and that their operations have not so far been affected. The Superintendent is taking steps in the matter, and it is hoped that this form of gambling will shortly be put a stop to.

99. The only other case in this class which calls for special mention is that under the Defence of India Act. The case in question refers to the internment of Thakur Gopal Singh of Kharwa and his disregard of the order by which he was interned which resulted in his being sentenced to two years' imprisonment. His dramatic flight and ultimate capture in the Kishengarh State are too well known to need recapitulation here.

Property stolen and recovered.

100. The total value of the property stolen in the year 1915 was computed at Rs. 56,521 as against Rs. 86,202 in the preceding year. Recoveries were valued at Rs. 19,184, giving a percentage of 34 on total losses. This percentage is the same as that for 1914 and may be looked on as fairly satisfactory. As mentioned in previous reports, however, so many factors have to be taken into consideration before any accurate decision can be arrived at as to the comparative value of the work done each year under this head that it is undesirable to lay much stress on variations in the figures.

Identification by means of finger impression slips.

101. The finger impression slips of 204 persons were sent to the Bureau for search in 1915 as compared with 136 in 1914. Sixty-three of those slips resulted in the identity of previously convicted offenders being established, a far higher figure than in any previous year. As the question of this method of identification will be discussed fully elsewhere, it is unnecessary to add more regarding it at this point.

Absconded offenders.

102. The names of 53 absconders figured on the register of proclaimed offenders at the commencement of 1915. Twenty-nine fresh names were added during the year, bringing the total for disposal up to 82. Of this number, twelve were apprehended and the names of five others were expunged under the rules, leaving 65 names on the register at the close of 1915. The number of absconders arrested is the same as for 1914, but it includes several persons who had been absconding for some years notably two absconders of 1910 and one each of 1911, 1912 and 1913. At the same time the number of absconded offenders is increasing very rapidly and, as many of them are required for comparatively petty offences, circle-inspectors and station officers should be able to encompass the arrest of a larger proportion than they have accounted for, hitherto, if they really gave this important subject the attention it deserves. Special orders have recently been issued on this subject which will, it is hoped, prove effective.

Surveillance over persons whose history-sheets have been prepared.

103. The number of persons whose history-sheets were under preparation at the close of 1915 was 403, and the number of history-sheets opened during the year was 72, making a total of 475. One hundred and twenty-eight of these sheets were closed during the year, either because the persons concerned were found to have returned to honest livelihood, had emigrated or had died. The closing balance for 1915 was, therefore, 347. Thirty-three of these sheets refer to persons who were re-convicted during the year, while ninety-six are the history-sheets of persons whose names figure on the surveillance register.

104. The Superintendent refers to a lack of discrimination which, he says, has been shown of recent years in starting some of these history-sheets and it is, of course, very desirable that that officer should himself invariably scrutinize the past career of all suspects before ordering their history-sheets to be opened. At the same time, considering the size of the district, the number maintained is not excessive and cases where a lack of discrimination has been shown such as those quoted by the Superintendent are not the rule but the exception.

Co-operation with the police of Native States.

105. It is satisfactory to find that the Superintendent of Police records that relations with the police of surrounding States were very cordial throughout the year. He particularly mentions the Jodhpur State as one which has given valuable assistance, and this is the more satisfactory in that his predecessor recorded that he found relations with the police of that State the reverse of satisfactory. As he mentions in his report, an interesting experiment was made in 1915 in that, at the request of the authorities concerned, three police officers of the Shabpura chiefship and two of the Kishengarh State were

attached to the Ajmer-Merwara police for training. This experiment is said to have been a complete success and undoubtedly tended to more harmonious working: as it cleared away various mutual misunderstandings. He suggests that the system might be extended to other adjoining States, but it is to be feared that the Jaipur, Udaipur and Bundi Darbars are unlikely to agree to the introduction of any such system, so far as their police forces are concerned, and it is unnecessary in the case of Marwar.

Strength and cost of the police.

106. The only change in the sanctioned strength of this force during 1915 was the abolition of the plague guard consisting of four constables.

107. The actual cost to Government was Rs. 2,11,191 as against Rs. 2,11,835 in the preceding year. This decrease is too small to need any special explanation.

Rewards and punishments.

108. Three hundred and seventy members of the Ajmer-Merwara police were rewarded in 1915 compared with 263 in the preceding year. The total amount paid to them, in reward, from all sources was Rs. 3,776, compared with Rs. 2,831 in the year 1914. Rewards paid for meritorious service in ordinary police cases increased by Rs. 172, but, even so, totalled considerably less than half the full amount paid in rewards. There was little or no variation in the amounts paid as rewards for the detection of breaches of the Opium and Excise laws and of offences against the Gambling Act, but rewards received from private persons (which formed more than one-third of the whole sum paid) rose from Rs. 610 to Rs. 1,290.

109. Rewards paid to the police by private persons have increased enormously in the last two years, and a recent scrutiny of these figures revealed the fact that some three-fifths of the total amount paid in rewards in 1915 had been granted to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, and that all but Rs. 330 of that amount had been obtained from private individuals. These figures were, of course, swelled by the substantial reward presented by the Alliance Bank of Simla to which reference has been made in paragraph 89 of this report, but there has been more than one case in which the rewards paid to the police were considerably heavier than the circumstances justified, and the matter is receiving attention.

110. Steps have now been taken to ensure that the rules regulating the grant of rewards from budget heads are observed in the case of rewards paid by private individuals also, and this should prevent any unfortunate consequences arising from the too-free bestowal of rewards obtained from private individuals.

111. The total number of punishments inflicted on members of the force in 1915 was 19, as compared with 37 in the previous year. This figure includes 5 judicial punishments, 6 dismissals and 8 other departmental punishments. The judicial punishments include one conviction under the Police Act, two under section 409, one under sections 342/379 and one under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. Dismissal followed the judicial punishment in all but the last case.

112. The departmental punishments include the reversion of officiating Inspector Muhammad Ismail to the rank of Sub-Inspector for proved incompetency, and the reduction of Sub-Inspector Ram Chander for misconduct while Station officer at Pisangan. In view of the fact that the punishment-roll for 1914 was the lightest for five years, the great decrease in punishments inflicted in 1915 is remarkable.

113. The result has, whether or not these are the true causes, been very beneficial as not only has better work been done in 1915 than in the previous year, but discipline also has undoubtedly improved.

Health of the force and casualties.

114. The health of the force was better in 1915 than in the preceding year. Deaths decreased from 12 to 6 and admissions to hospital from 52·21 to 22·26 per cent.

115. The following casualties occurred in 1915 :—

(1) Pension or gratuity	3
(2) Resignation without pension or gratuity	87
(3) Dismissal	7
(4) Discharge other than above	25
(5) Desertion	10
(6) Deaths	6
	—
	138

116. Casualties totalled 122 in the year 1914 and 166 in 1913. A scrutiny of the figures for 1915 and of those of the preceding year shows that casualties owing to pension and gratuity declined from 25 to 3 and dismissals and deaths decreased from 14 and 12 to 7 and 6, respectively.

117. On the other hand, resignations rose from 60 to 87 and the number of men discharged as unlikely to prove useful policemen increased from 3 to 25. Desertions, too, numbered 10 compared with 8 in the preceding year.

118. The reason for this increase in resignations, etc., is to be found in the fact that no less than 208 recruits were enlisted in 1915, as against 98 in the preceding year. Recruiting was greatly stimulated by the failure of the monsoon, and the high grain rates, but Mr. Hollins undoubtedly gave the question of obtaining recruits more attention than it had received for some years and can certainly claim a part of the credit for the marked improvement which has taken place in respect to recruiting.

General Remarks.

119. There has undoubtedly been an improvement in the work of the Ajmer-Merwara police during the year in spite of the fact that 1915 was a most unfavourable year from a police point of view.

120. Mr. Hollins set himself immediately on his arrival to acquire a thorough knowledge of his subordinates and of the general conditions of Ajmer-Merwara from a police point of view and speedily succeeded in obtaining the confidence of his subordinates and the respect of all the officials with whom he had to work. It is to be regretted that, since the close of 1915, he has had to be transferred to take up a special appointment in the Tonk State, but the post he has gone to occupy is a very important one.

121. No cases of torture by the police occurred during 1915 and no women were found guilty of murdering their children.

122. All police-stations were inspected by either the Superintendent or his Assistant during the tour-season of 1915-16 except Pushkar, which has since been inspected. There was no repetition of the neglect of Circle-Inspectors to make proper inspections of the stations in their jurisdictions, to which reference was made in the annual report for 1914, and after an example had been made of one of those officers, their work improved considerably and has been quite satisfactory.

123. The building programme for this district had to be revised owing to the necessity for strict economy at the present time, but the new police-station at Beawar was taken in hand and is nearing completion, extensive additions were made to the Deoli outpost and numerous other projects of a less ambitious nature were carried through. Proposals for the construction of new police lines at Ajmer and for the conversion of the existing lines into a Kotwali were once again taken up during the year, and it is hoped that this project will receive administrative sanction shortly though it will probably be some years before funds will be forthcoming with which to give practical effect to that scheme. As the Superintendent has recorded in his report, however, the Ajmer-Merwara police have of recent years, as a whole, received very liberal treatment, so far as accommodation at police-stations and outposts is concerned; and after this project has been given effect to, the new police-station for Nasirabad has been completed and the office of the Superintendent improved, few important projects will remain to be taken in hand.

124. It is satisfactory to find that there was continuity of charge in all police-stations excepting Bhinai and Todgarh, and that transfers have been far less numerous in every way than in 1914 and 1913.

125. The education and training of men at headquarters received special attention during 1915, and the drill improved very considerably. Recruits are now examined personally by the Superintendent, as regards their knowledge of both drill and procedure, before they are passed out of the Reserve, and the Assistant Superintendent is himself responsible for a large part of their training. No less than 4 officers and 34 constables qualified in "First aid to the injured" during the year.

126. The question of raising the pay of constables, providing a few bicycle orderlies and improving the prospects of the Superintendent's office establishment is still under the consideration of the Government of India. These reforms are urgently required.

Vide Statements
Nos. 11 to 16
and 25.

(2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE (YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1915).

127. During the year 1915, the office of District Magistrate, Ajmer-Merwara, was held by Mr. A. T. Holme, I.C.S., from the 1st January to 28th October, 1915, and from that date till the close of the year by Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S.

128. The total number of offences reported was 7,439, of which 6,532 were returned as true; of these 1,421 were reported under the Police Act, against 1,918 in the preceding year.

129. The number of cases under the Opium Act was 61 as against 21 in the year 1914 and 5 in 1913.

130. The number of persons under trial in the year was 9,781, of these 5,576 were convicted.

131. The corresponding figures for 1914 were 10,376 and 5,856 respectively.

132. The number of persons placed on trial before the Honorary Magistrates of Ajmer-Merwara was 5,152 as against 5,842 in 1914.

133. The average duration of each case was 25·5 days as compared with 23·1 in 1914.

134. The number of witnesses examined was 5,126 in the year under report as against 4,062 in 1914.

135. The number of persons placed on trial before the District Magistrate was 35.

136. The Court of Sessions dealt with cases of 39 persons as against 43 in 1914, of these 17 were convicted, 21 acquitted and one remained under trial.

137. The number of appeals and revisions dealt with by the Sessions Judge and the Additional Sessions Judge was 150, of which 111 were rejected. The sentence in four cases was reduced, in 16 reversed and 9 were referred to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and a new trial was ordered in one case.

138. Diwan Bahadur Pandit Damodar Lal held the office of Additional Sessions Judge throughout the year and passed judgments in 21 out of the 22 Sessions Cases.

138-A. The number of appeals and Miscellaneous Criminal Applications disposed of by the Chief Commissioner as High Court was 88, of which 15 were withdrawn and 57 were rejected. The sentence in 2 cases was reduced and in one case was enhanced. In 12 cases proceedings of the Subordinate Courts were quashed and in one further enquiry was ordered.

Vide Statements
Nos. 17 to 25.

(3) CIVIL JUSTICE (YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1915).

139. The number of Courts during the year was 33.

140. The total number of suits (including miscellaneous) was 8,537 against 8,452 in the year 1914, showing an increase of 85.

141. The total value of suits instituted this year was Rs. 7,79,706 as against Rs. 8,98,348.

142. Suits of all kinds, the value of which did not exceed Rs. 50, numbered 4,061.

143. The total number of suits of all kinds for disposal including arrears was 11,115. The contested suits disposed of numbered 1,406; 36 were decided by arbitration and 6,399 without any contest. The number disposed of without trial was 2,127 and 110 suits were transferred to other Courts. The pending file at the close of the year was 1,033 as compared with 1,141 in the preceding year, and of the former 366 had been pending for more than three months.

144. The average duration of the contested suits was 138·2 days and that of the uncontested suits 65·7.

145. On the appellate side, there were 556 appeals from the decrees and orders and the pending file at the close of the year was 188 against 201 in the preceding year. The average duration of appeals was 134·6 days as against 139·4.

146. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 13,816 against 12,527. The number pending at the close of the year was 1,883 as compared with 1,893.

146-A. The total number of appeals and Miscellaneous Civil Applications dealt with by the Chief Commissioner was 358, of which 8 were dismissed for default and 276 were rejected as based on insufficient grounds. In 13 cases the judgments of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 11 they were modified, in 34 they were reversed and in 16 further inquiry was directed to be made.

(4) REGISTRATION (YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1915).

*Vide Statement
No. 25.*

147. There was no change in the number of officers and strength of staff throughout the year, except that 3 temporary hands were entertained for about 3 months to dispose of arrears in the Ajmer Sub-Registrar's office.

148. The total number of documents of all classes presented for registration during the year under report was 2,772 as against 3,099 in the preceding year or less by about one-tenth. The decrease chiefly appertains to the Sub-Registrar's Office, Todgarh, which circle was greatly affected by the Land Alienation Regulation introduced in the year 1914.

149. Of the total number of documents presented for registration 1,891 documents or 68·21 per cent. were registered in the Ajmer Sub-Registry as against 61·21 and 45·56 in the two preceding years.

150. The area of agricultural land transferred by sale during the year was 2,269 bighas as compared with 2,585 bighas in 1914, the decrease being due to the introduction of the Land Alienation Regulation.

151. The area of agricultural land mortgaged was 4,277 bighas as compared with 3,141 bighas in the preceding year. This increase of 1,136 bighas is partly due to the year being a bad one for agriculturists and partly to the substitution of mortgages for sales since the introduction of the Land Alienation Regulation.

152. The total value of agricultural land sold and mortgaged amounted to Rs. 1,11,515 as against Rs. 2,86,849 in 1914, showing a decrease of 61 per cent.

153. The total receipts and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 6,218-10-11 and Rs. 2,168-11-10 respectively as compared with Rs. 6,770-12 and Rs. 1,850 respectively in 1914, showing a surplus of about Rs. 4,050. The decrease in fees is due to the decrease in the number of documents registered, whilst the increase in expenditure is attributable to—

(1) the entertainment of the additional temporary establishment to which reference has already been made in paragraph 147 of the report;

(2) the payment during the year under report of arrears of pay of moharrirs from 15th August 1914.

All the offices of the Sub-Registrars, except Nasirabad, were inspected once each by the Registrar during the year under report. Owing to the irregularity of previous inspections—Deoli in particular appeared not to have been inspected for some thirty years—the work of preparing indices was found badly in arrears in several offices, notably Beawar and Kekri. They are being gradually brought up to date. The work of the Nasirabad office has been

Vide statements
Nos. 27 to 30.
Ajmer Municipality.

consistently good and returns from it are submitted with commendable punctuality. The Ajmer Sub-Registrar's office under Mr. Madan Gopal has shown great improvement.

(5) MUNICIPALITIES (YEAR ENDING THE 31ST MARCH, 1916).

154. During the year under report, the constitution of the Ajmer Municipal Committee remained unchanged. It consisted of 23 members, of whom 6 were nominated and 17 elected; two were officials and 21 non-officials, 8 Europeans and 15 Indians.

155. The Committee held during the year 32 meetings, of which 16 were special and 16 ordinary. The average attendance at each meeting was 13·24 and 13·80 respectively.

156. The total income of the year was Rs. 2,87,557 as against Rs. 5,37,348 in 1914-15. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,21,253 as against Rs. 5,49,274 in the previous year, and the closing balance was Rs. 8,513.

157. If refunds are excluded, which amounted to Rs. 34,897 in 1914-15 and Rs. 38,105 in 1915-16, the figures for the two years compare as below:—

	1914-15	1915-16	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	5,02,451	2,49,452	—2,52,999
Expenditure	5,14,377	2,83,148	—2,31,229

158. The decrease in receipts is chiefly due to the fact that the receipts of the previous year were inflated by drawing the balance of Rs. 1,50,000 of the loan of 4 lakhs for the Bhaonta water supply scheme, by a contribution of Rs. 37,500 received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway as composition in lieu of municipal taxation, and by a grant of a lakh of rupees from the Imperial Government towards the water scheme.

159. The decrease in expenditure occurs chiefly under the heads "water supply" and "conservancy" and is due to the absence of large payments during the year in connection with the Bhaonta water supply scheme and the steam tramway, respectively.

160. The gross and net receipts from octroi in the two years are shown below:—

	Gross. Rs.	Net. Rs.
1914-15 : : : : : : : :	1,82,985	1,48,088
1915-16 : : : : : : : :	1,90,359	1,52,254
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	+ 7,374	+ 4,166

161. The increase of Rs. 7,374 in gross receipts has occurred chiefly under the items "grains," "ghee" and "other articles of food." There is a decrease of Rs. 1,035 under the item "cloth," which is ascribed to the war in Europe.

162. As stated above, the total disbursements during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,21,253 against Rs. 5,49,274 in the previous year.

163. The variations occurred chiefly under the following heads:—

Heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
Refunds	3,208	...
Lighting	2,311	...
Water supply . . . . .	...	2,44,051
Conservancy . . . . .	...	15,823
Hospitals and dispensaries	1,608	...
Buildings . . . . .	...	2,071
Roads	7,102	...
Public instruction . . . . .	...	1,449
Interest on loans	20,923	...
Other items . . . . .	...	5,469
Repayment of loans	7,549	...

164. The increase under the head "lighting" is due to the changed system by which the cost of lighting of all departments has been charged to this head instead of to respective departments.

165. The increase of Rs. 1,608 under the head "hospitals and dispensaries" is due to heavier charges under the item of "maintenance of lunatics at Lahore."

166. Petty repairs only were executed during the year which accounts for the decrease under the head "buildings."

167. The increase under the head "roads" was caused by the widening of the Srinagar and part of the circular roads.

168. The decrease under the head "public instruction" was apparent only and it is explained that the bills for the last quarter of the year were not received from the Educational Department and paid during the year.

169. The non-payment of grain compensation allowance to the municipal Staff owing to shortage of funds has caused the reduction under the head "Other items."

170. A sum of Rs. 25,019 was paid during the year towards the liquidation of Government loans.

171. The balance of the loan due from the Municipality at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,33,892.

172. The incidence of taxation was Re. 1-12-2 per head of the population against Re. 1-11-6 in the preceding year.

173. The management of the Ajmer water works remained in the hands of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Ajmer Division.

174. The total rainfall registered during the year at the following places is as given below:—

(1) Foysagar	9.20
(2) Municipal water works godown	10.60
(3) Catchment of the Foy Sagar	5.52
(4) Bhaonta water works	6.08

175. The year was one of abnormally scanty rainfall.

176. There are 3 sources of water supply, viz.:—

- (1) the Foy Sagar lake by gravity and pumping,
- (2) the Budha Pushkar lake by pumping, and
- (3) the Bhaonta water works by pumping.

At the first two places, the water levels were respectively 6.96 and 7.2½ at the commencement and 7.67 and 11.9 ½ at the close of the year. The water level of the Bhaonta well No. 5 on the 1st April, 1915, was 93.80, while on the 31st March, 1916, it was 85.70.

177. The water was pumped from the Foy Sagar from the 1st April, 1915, to the 1st May, 1915, from the 16th October, 1915, to the 23rd October, 1915, and from the 8th March, 1916, to the 31st March, 1916, while during the rest of the year it was supplied by gravity.

178. From the Budha Pushkar, the water was pumped from the 1st May, 1915, to the 10th August, 1915, and again from the 1st March, 1916, to the 31st March, 1916.

179. The Bhaonta water works were brought into regular use on the 1st April, 1915, and worked continuously until the 16th October, 1915, when a week's rest was given and then again continuously until the 7th March, 1916, when it was decided to give the wells a rest to allow the water in the Foy Sagar to be used instead of being wasted by evaporation. The Bhaonta supply has been very successful and has given the minimum of trouble and anxiety.

180. Some alterations were made in the agreement with the Railway at Ajmer for the supply of water, according to which the Municipality will charge the Railway for Foy Sagar water at rates in force for private consumers and will not charge higher rates to the Railway than to private consumers for water from the Bhaonta scheme.

181. It is regretted that owing to financial stringency, no provision for a drainage scheme could be made in the Budget estimates.

182. The Committee's proposals for the revision of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886 have been recommended to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. The case regarding the revision of the rules and bye-laws sent in by the Committee must wait until sanction to the proposed new Regulation has been received.

183. A few of the rate-payers are now availing themselves of rule 35 of the octroi rules, which admits of compounding for the octroi tax.

184. The Committee have put forward a proposal to take over the Municipal water works under the supervision of a Municipal Engineer on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem and to invite the Local Government to lend the services of a suitable Engineer for a period of one year. Thereafter the question of a definite appointment and selection would be further considered. The proposed Municipal Engineer in addition to supervising the water works would also be expected to supervise the working of the municipal tramway and generally to assist the Chairman in the executive work of the Municipality. This scheme is now under consideration.

185. The Committee's proposal to substitute terminal taxation for the present Octroi tax is also being examined.

186. The Committee also contemplate a proposal for lighting a portion of the city and suburbs with electricity, and the Chairman is in correspondence with the Callenders Cable and Construction Company Limited, - Bombay, on the subject.

187. The number of recorded births was 2,648 against 1,922 in the previous year.

188. The number of recorded deaths rose from 2,873 to 3,085.

189. The birth and death rates per mille of population were 30.71 and 35.78 against 22.29 and 33.31 respectively in the preceding year.

190. The mortality among children under five years of age was 1,624 (52.64 per cent of the total mortality) against 1,500 in the previous year.

191. One death from cholera and none from small-pox were reported.

192. The total number of vaccinations performed in the Ajmer town and suburbs was 4,658 against 3,370 in the previous year. The number of primary vaccinations was 4,411 and of re-vaccinations 247 against 3,270 and 100 respectively last year.

193. Most of the unserviceable conservancy rolling stock has been replaced and it is intended to renew such of the conservancy carts as are worn-out. But the present number of carts is insufficient to cope fully with the heavy work.

194. The scheme for the substitution of moveable galvanised iron latrines and urinals for the existing masonry ones is under consideration. The number requires augmentation to prevent the fouling of streets and lanes, which goes on at present. Most of the privies and urinals in the city and suburbs have been provided with moveable iron receptacles. But improvements to the roads and a more effective supervision over the municipal sweepers are among the most urgent sanitary requirements of the moment. The appointment of a Municipal Engineer may help in this direction. The three incinerators are working satisfactorily and it is proposed to construct more.

195. The municipal accounts were test-audited by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, United Provinces, during the year and many of his suggestions are being adopted.

196. There was no change in the municipal boundaries during the year.

197. The Committee held 21 meetings, of which 12 were special and 9 ordinary as compared with 12 special and 7 ordinary in 1914-15.

198. The total income of the year amounted to Rs. 77,765 as against Rs. 65,163 in 1914-15, and the expenditure to Rs. 91,466 as against Rs. 71,236. The closing balance was Rs. 6,764 exclusive of Rs. 10,000 invested in Government paper.

199. The apparent increase of Rs. 12,302 in the income is illusory and is due to the fact that the figures for octroi receipts include the refunds, which are also shown on the expenditure side. The figures for the preceding year showed the net receipts then excluding refunds. The net octroi receipts for the year, when compared with those for the previous year, show an actual decrease of Rs. 18,435, which is attributable to the low sale price of cotton to the Mewar Darbar's prohibitive rate on its export to Beawar and to the failure of the monsoon.

200. The incidence of octroi taxation on a population of 22,800 was Re. 1-12-6 per head as against Rs. 2-9-3 in the year 1914-15.

201. Compared with the previous year, the increase of Rs. 20,210 in expenditure is apparent only and is due to the inclusion of octroi refunds as explained above.

202. There was a great scarcity of water during the year under report. Many of the wells in the town and suburbs dried up and the people had to go from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town for water. The three wells at Jalia proved insufficient to meet the requirements of the town for the whole year. As suggested by the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana, borings are being made on both sides of the Jalia tank. That in the bed of the tank appears likely to be successful as 9 feet of water were found at a depth of 25 feet. It is proposed to sink a well on the spot and to pump water from it into well No. 3 for supply to the town. The management of the water works was in the hands of the Municipal Board.

203. A plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 30,413 for the extension of the pipe line in the town and cantonment are ready, but owing to want of funds the project has had to be postponed.

204. The number of births and deaths registered during the year was 1,121 and 1,018 as against 1,130 and 933 in 1914-15.

205. The accounts were audited by the Local Fund Audit Department of the United Provinces.

206. The changes in the constitution of the Committee during the year under report were :—

(1) Appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Geta Ram in place of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chel Behari Lal.

(2) Appointment of Sah Chitar Mal in place of Pandit Hari Lal.

207. The Committee held 4 ordinary and 9 special meetings during the year.

208. The total income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,785-9-3 and Rs. 11,805-6-1 as against Rs. 12,451-15-0 and Rs. 12,325-5-10 respectively in the preceding year.

209. The increase in receipts was mostly under the head octroi and partly under the heads (1) cattle pounds, (2) interest and (3) miscellaneous.

210. The decrease in expenditure mainly occurred under the heads (1) Conservancy, (2) garden and arboriculture and (3) public works (buildings), owing to the fact that certain special works, viz., (1) deepening the nallah leading water from the Chota tank to the Bara tank, (2) construction of a stable for garden bullocks and (3) repairs to city wall were undertaken last year.

211. The incidence of octroi taxation was Rs. 2-1-9 $\frac{1}{4}$ per head of population against Re. 1-10-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the year 1914-15.

212. The number of births and deaths recorded during the year was 180 and 179 against 199 and 270 respectively in the preceding year.

213. The accounts of the Municipality were checked from 28th February, 1916, to 3rd March, 1916, by the Auditor of Local Fund Accounts, United Provinces.

214. The balance at the credit of the Municipal Committee at the close of the year rose from Rs. 18,975-6-1 to Rs. 22,956-2-2 including investments of Rs. 7,000.

(6) *Medical (year ending the 31st December 1915).*

215. There were six Government dispensaries in the Ajmer-Merwara district—the same number as last year. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated at these dispensaries during the year under report was 74,084 against 76,942 in the preceding year. There were 4,351 surgical operations of all kinds, of which 1,672 were performed at the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer. The total income of the Ajmer-Merwara dispensaries was Rs. 20,596 and the total expenditure Rs. 19,438 against Rs. 21,519 and Rs. 19,831 respectively in the year 1914.

SECTION IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

216. The year under report comprises Rabi 1322 Fasli and Kharif Agricultural Summary. 1323 Fasli.

217. The Rabi crops which depended on the rainfall of 1914 were good, the outturn being 16 annas in the rupee in the Ajmer and Todgarh Tahsils and 14 annas in the rupee in the Beawar Tahsil.

218. The Kharif crops depending on the rainfall of 1915 were generally bad, the outturn being 8 annas on the wet area and $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna on the dry area in the Ajmer Tahsil, Re. 0-2-3 in the Beawar Tahsil and Re. 0-6-0 in the rupee in the Todgarh Tahsil.

Ajmer.

219. The area sown for Rabi 1914-15 was 41,417 acres, of which 900 acres failed. The outturn was estimated at 4,25,946 maunds. The area under cultivation for the Kharif of 1915-16 was 1,04,686 acres, of which 76,407 or about 73 per cent failed. The outturn was estimated at 1,30,419 maunds.

220. The actual collections on account of the two harvests amounted to Rs. 2,01,410 against Rs. 2,05,420 last year.

221. The arrears of revenue realized amounted to Rs. 30,932.

222. The total collections came to Rs. 2,32,342 as against Rs. 2,34,582 in 1914-15.

223. No remissions were granted during the year on account of agricultural calamities.

224. The revenue outstanding out of the current year's demand at the close of the year was Rs. 70,652.

225. Rs. 15,875 were advanced as Taccavi under the Land Improvement Loans Act to agriculturists in the Khalsa villages and Rs. 2,100 to the Istimiradars in the Ajmer sub-district.

226. Under the Agriculturists Loans Act, Rs. 22,951 were advanced to cultivators in the Khalsa villages and Rs. 18,250 to the Istimiradars. The recoveries of both principal and interest under the two Acts amounted to Rs. 20,674 out of a demand of Rs. 50,423. The total amount of advances which remained outstanding under the two Acts at the close of the year was Rs. 1,68,390.

Merwara.

227. The area sown for Rabi 1914-15 was 26,504 acres, of which 1,643 failed. The outturn was estimated at 2,46,994 maunds. In the Kharif of 1915-16, 62,702 acres of land were brought under cultivation, of which 51,843 or 82.68 per cent. failed. The outturn was estimated at 71,466 maunds.

228. The collection of revenue on account of these two harvests amounted to Rs. 67,319 as compared with Rs. 73,420 in 1914-15.

229. The arrears of revenue realized were Rs. 1,742.

230. The total collections came to Rs. 69,061.

231. Rs. 973 were remitted on account of agricultural calamities.

232. The amount of revenue, out of the current year's demand, which remained uncollected at the end of the year, was Rs. 30,423.

233. Rs. 6,678 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 41,199 under the Agriculturists Loans Act. The realizations under both Acts amounted to Rs. 20,130 against a demand of Rs. 1,00,178. The advances which remained unrealized under the two Acts at the close of the year in both the Tahsils of Merwara were Rs. 1,69,153.

Prospecting licenses.

Mines.

234. During the year under report one license to prospect for mica in the Ajmer sub-district was granted to Imam Bux, Postal Pensioner of Nasirabad. Two licenses were issued in the Merwara sub-district, one to Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy, Vakil of Ajmer, and one to Messrs. Bishambar Nath and Company of Agra for graphite.

Mining leases.

235. No lease was granted.

Mining contracts in Istimrari estates.

236. Three mining contracts were sanctioned in the Istimrari estates as noted below :—

No.	Name of estate.	In whose favour.	For what mineral.	Period.
1	Keronj estate	Raghubar Dial of Narnaul	Mica	3 years.
2	Sawar estate	Ditto	Do	3 „
3	Bhinai estate	Seth Gulab Chand Chintaman Das, Dhores of Jaipur	Garnet	3 „

Trade.

237. The returns of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Metre Gauge, show a decrease in the number of passengers booked from Stations in Ajmer-Merwara from 14,04,143 in 1914-1915 to 13,90,158 in the year 1915-1916.

238. The grain traffic of the two most important local trade centres for the year under report and the previous year is given below :—

		1914-1915.	1915-1916.
<i>Ajmer.</i>		Tons.	Tons.
Imports	. . . . .	14,027	17,777
Exports	. . . . .	285	325
Balance in favour of Imports		13,742	17,452
<i>Beawar.</i>			
Imports	. . . . .	9,955	18,827
Exports	. . . . .	1,224	3,795
Balance in favour of Imports		8,731	15,032

The large increase in the figures for 1915-16 was due to local scarcity.

239. Imports of cotton at Beawar were 1,611 tons during the year under report as compared with 709 tons in 1914-15, and exports of raw cotton were 2,876 tons as against 6,453 tons in 1914-15.

240. During the year under review the total expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Ajmer-Merwara district (exclusive of Irrigation Works, Canals and Railways) amounted to Rs. 3,39,955 of which Rs. 3,26,794 were spent on works within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner as against Rs. 4,07,899 in 1914-1915.

241. The principal works carried out during the year were :—

- (1) Additions and alterations to the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Record Room for a new English Office at Beawar,

Public Works.

- (2) Certain minor and petty works required in the Central Jail, Ajmer,
- (3) Constructing a new Police Out-post at Deoli,
- (4) New Police Station at Beawar,
- (5) Additions and alterations to Patwari School building at Beawar, converted into quarters for Treasury Police Guard,
- (6) Providing increased out-houses accommodation for the Barl Inspection Bungalow,
- (7) Additions and alterations to the Public Works Department Inspection Bungalow at Ajmer,
- (8) Widening berms of Nasirabad-Deoli road,
- (9) Widening the metal ghat portion of Ajmer-Pushkar road,
- (10) Additions and alterations to Goela Inspection Bungalow, and
- (11) Dry stone parapet wall with stone on edge in lime in miles 21, 22 and 23 of Beawar-Dawair road.

242. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 1,51,883. The revenue credited to Imperial Civil Works during 1915-1916 on account of Ajmer-Merwara was Rs. 6,147 including Rs. 1,110 and Rs. 660 on account of rent realized from the Agency House, Deoli, and Cantonment Magistrate's Bungalow, Nasirabad, respectively. The Agency Surgeon's Bungalow at Deoli was vacant throughout the year.

243. During the year under report old plantations were maintained but Arboriculture no new avenues were planted on account of failure of the rains. The length Road-side tree of the roads with avenues remained the same as in the previous year, i.e., plantation. 88 miles and 4 furlongs.

244. The number of trees planted to fill up blanks was 699 and the total cost of planting and maintaining the trees on both Imperial and District Fund roads amounted to Rs. 6,630 against Rs. 5,049 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is chiefly due to supply of iron tree-guards of better quality and higher cost of fodder owing to the scarcity of grass in the district. The expenditure on Imperial roads was Rs. 4,130 and on District Fund roads Rs. 2,500.

245. The maintenance of nurseries cost Rs. 290 from Imperial and Rs. 132 from the District Fund. The income derived from the sale of dry wood and babul pods, etc., amounted to Rs. 435 against Rs. 260 in the previous year.

246. The number of rain-gauges maintained in Ajmer-Merwara during Inspection of the year 1915-16 was 83 against 70 shown in the report for 1914-15, the increase rain-gauges being due to the inclusion in the present report of the gauges kept by Public Works Department in Merwara. All the rain-gauges were inspected by district officers and found to be in good condition.

247. All except one are Symon's gauges.

248. Owing to scarcity, the year (1915-16) was not suited for registration Co-operative of new societies. In accordance with the policy that no official pressure Credit Societies. should be used to accelerate the formation of new societies, the members Ajmer- of the permanent staff have confined themselves chiefly to looking after the Merwara. old societies carefully and to steering them through the scarcity which ruled the (Year ending 30th June, 1916.) in the district during the year. The number of central banks remained five as in the last year. Only one new agricultural society was registered, while seven were dissolved, causing a net decrease of six societies when compared with last year, i.e., 349 against 355. The number of members of these societies rose from 11,264 to 11,464.

249. The working Capital of the five central societies was Rs. 9,27,279 against Rs. 8,15,242, while that of the rural societies was Rs. 9,15,600 against Rs. 7,03,016, altogether Rs. 18,42,879. These figures include Rs. 7,69,272 received by rural societies and other central banks from the central societies, against Rs. 5,84,516; after deducting this amount, there remains a net working capital of all kinds of societies of Rs. 10,73,607 against Rs. 9,33,743. To the capital of the central societies Rs. 9,27,279 the Ajmer Central Bank Limited contributed Rs. 5,61,060 against Rs. 5,41,730.

the Beawar Central Bank Rs. 2,64,500 against Rs. 2,02,893, the Nasirabad Co-operative Bank Rs. 72,272 against Rs. 48,710, the Pisangan Co-operative Bank Rs. 19,445 against Rs. 14,776, and the Kekri Central Bank Rs. 10,002 against Rs. 7,133.

The Ajmer Central Bank, Limited.

250. The number of members of this bank was 390 individuals against 389 while that of rural societies remained 185 as in last year. The share

Rs. capital of Rs. *1,00,000 was fully sub-

* Share of individual members : : 75,000 scribed last year. Owing to famine,
Agricultural societies : : 25,000 war and other similar causes the proposal
to increase the share capital of this Bank has been deferred. Loans issued
during the year were as under :—

	Rs.
To individual members	50,086
To rural societies	2,07,508
To central societies	20,750
Total . .	<u>2,78,344</u>

To this may be added the balance of the last year's loans :—

	Rs.
Individuals	46,655
Rural societies	2,81,509
Central banks	26,750
Total . .	<u>8,54,914</u>

The total loans thus issued come to Rs. 6,33,258, of which Rs. 1,50,423 were recovered during this year, leaving Rs. 4,82,835 as balance recoverable on the 30th June, 1916.

The Beawar Central Bank, Limited.

251. The number of individual members rose from 64 to 103 and that of the societies was 127 against 122. The share capital of the individual members was Rs. 33,225 and that of the agricultural societies Rs. 6,850, while the amount of loans, deposits and the reserved fund amounted to Rs. 2,21,425. The total working capital thus comes to Rs. 2,64,500. The loans issued during the year to the rural societies were Rs. 78,414, by adding last year's loans Rs. 1,85,883 total issues come to Rs. 2,64,297. By deducting the recoveries Rs. 5,967 the balance recoverable on the 30th June, 1916, amounted to Rs. 2,58,330. The Beawar Central Bank has paid Rs. 3,333 to the Government towards the payment of grass taceavi which is now fully paid up.

The Nasirabad Co-operative Bank, Limited.

252. The working capital rose to Rs. 72,272 against Rs. 48,710 and consists of the share capital of Rs. 9,000 and of the loans and deposits Rs. 63,272. During the year Rs. 27,341 were given to 31 societies and Rs. 2,895 to individual members. By adding to this last year's loans of Rs. 47,787 the total comes to Rs. 78,023. By deducting from this the recoveries of Rs. 11,137 the balance on the 30th June, 1916, amounts to Rs. 66,886.

The Pisangan Co-operative Bank, Limited.

253. This bank has financed 6 societies during the year to the extent of Rs. 17,091 as against Rs. 16,731 last year. The working capital was Rs. 19,445 and consisted of share capital of Rs. 3,050 loans deposits and reserve fund Rs. 16,395. The loans issued during the year were Rs. 17,091, balance of the last year Rs. 14,881, total Rs. 31,972. Recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 12,083 and the balance recoverable on the 30th June, 1916, was Rs. 19,889.

The Kekri Central Bank, Limited.

254. The working capital was Rs. 10,002 as against Rs. 7,133 and consists of shares worth Rs. 3,900 and deposits and reserve fund and loans

Rs. 6,102. It has financed 7 rural societies. Loans issued during the year were Rs. 12,268, add to this last year's balance Rs. 5,074, total Rs. 17,342. By deducting recoveries Rs. 7,133, Rs. 10,209 remained as balance recoverable on the 30th June, 1916.

The Agricultural Societies.

255. The 349 societies were financed by the central banks as below :—

Ajmer	170
Beawar	127
Nasirabad	31
Pisangan	6
Kekri	7
	341
By Masuda (Court of Wards)	4
By Bhinai estate.	3
Self-supporting Berai society	1
Total	349

256. The working capital of all the agricultural societies was Rs. 9,15,600. Loans issued during the year to the members of the rural societies in the Ajmer district amounted to Rs. 2,57,103 and in Merwara to Rs. 78,727, in all Rs. 3,35,830. The balance of the last year's loan was Rs. 6,74,589. The total loans thus amounted to Rs. 10,10,419, of these Rs. 1,01,152 were recovered in Ajmer and Rs. 3,436 from Merwara, total Rs. 1,04,588, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 9,05,831, against Ajmer Rs. 6,00,225 and against Merwara Rs. 3,05,606. The recoveries were small owing to scarcity. Towards the principal hardly $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee were recovered in Ajmer, while in Merwara only Rs. 18,044 or say 6 annas in the rupee on account of interest were recovered while towards the principal only Rs. 3,436 were credited or 2 pies in the rupee. This shows the severity of the local scarcity in Merwara. The overdue loans are large but they have been spread by instalments over a number of years.

257. The net profit of all the 5 central societies was Rs. 25,201 against Rs. 21,885. The amount of the reserve fund was Rs. 20,658 against Rs. 14,330. The rates of dividend distributed (in 1914-15) by the 5 central banks was as under :—

	Per cent.
Ajmer	11
Beawar	12
Pisangan	12
Nasirabad	12
Kekri	10

The proportion of share capital to loans and deposits is shown below and is well within the limits laid down by the committee on co-operation.

Banks.	Share capital.	Loans and deposits.	Proportion.	
				Rs.
Ajmer	1,00,000	4,57,828		$\frac{1}{4}$
Beawar	40,075	2,24,425		$\frac{1}{5}$
Nasirabad	9,000	63,272		$\frac{1}{7}$
Pisangan	3,050	16,395		$\frac{1}{5}$
Kekri	3,900	6,102		$\frac{1}{2}$
Total	1,56,025	7,68,022		$\frac{1}{4}$

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF

258. The charges on account of the Registrar's administrative staff amounted to Rs. 11,597, as against Rs. 8,164.
 258-A. The purposes for which the loans were given are detailed below:—

	Rs.
1. Purchase of land	295
2. Improvement of land and wells	5,140
3. Payments of old debts	8,810
4. Redemption of land	10,201
5. Purchase of bullocks	10,982
6. Purchase of milch cattle	2,344
7. Purchase of seed and manure	1,11,223
8. Purchase of agricultural implements	3,980
9. Trade purposes	2,497
10. Marriage and deaths	2,809
11. Building and repairs of houses	151
12. Purchase of fodder	74,468
13. Payment of rent	9,160
14. Maintenance	80,905
15. Weeding and miscellaneous charges	13,365
Total	<u>3,35,830</u>

SECTION V.
REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—IMPERIAL.

(1) Land and Water Revenue.

259. The year under report which includes the accounts for the rabi harvest of 1322 and the kharif of 1323 Fasli was unfavourable. The average rainfall of the year was 8.24 inches, the normal being 21 inches. The outturn of rabi and kharif harvests was very poor. Character of the Season (*vide* Statement No. 31).

260. The system of fluctuating assessment in the 46 selected villages has continued to work well. Variable assessment.

261. The following table compares the assessment made in 1915-16 with the standard revenue fixed for these villages excluding crop rate, revenue, etc.:—

Tahsil.	STANDARD.			ASSESSMENT FOR 1915-16.		
	Land revenue.	Water revenue.	Total.	Land revenue.	Water revenue.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer	15,411	1,517	16,928	9,294	800	10,094
Beawar	2,800	1,054	3,854	912	242	1,154
Total . .	18,211	2,571	20,782	10,206	1,042	11,248

262. As compared with the standard there has been an appreciable decrease in the amount assessed, which is due to the fact that the cultivation of the rabi of 1322 Fasli (1915) was restricted and nearly the whole of the dry area failed in kharif 1323 Fasli. Out of the demand of Rs. 11,248 a sum of Rs. 10,214 was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,034 outstanding at the close of the year.

263. The current demand on account of land and water revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 3,46,246 against Rs. 3,54,253 for the year 1914-15, as detailed below:—

	1915-16.	1914-15.	Demand and collection, etc., of land and water revenue (<i>vide</i> statement No. 32).
	Rs.	Rs.	
Khalsa villages	2,20,264	2,23,519	
Variable villages	11,248	16,000	
Istimirari area	1,14,734	1,14,734	
	3,46,246	3,54,253	

The reason for the decrease is that both the harvests were bad.

264. Including the arrears of previous years the total demand aggregated Rs. 4,07,820 against Rs. 4,30,258 for the year 1914-15.

265. Out of this demand a sum of Rs. 1,643 on account of rabi 1322 Fasli was remitted in Todgarh Tahsil, but a sum of Rs. 973 only has been accounted for in this year and the remaining amount of Rs. 670 will be accounted for in the next year.

266. Including the arrears of previous years the total collections (excluding miscellaneous revenue) amounted to Rs. 2,77,565 against Rs. 3,01,612 in the year 1914-15 as detailed below:—

	1915-16.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.
Khalsa villages	2,56,845	1,82,817
Variable villages	10,214	16,000
Istimirari area	11,006	1,02,795
	2,77,565	3,01,612

267. This includes a sum of Rs. 151 on account of collections for this year recovered in the previous years, and excludes a sum of Rs. 925 recovered during the year on account of collections for the next year.

268. The decrease in collection is due to the fact that a large amount was provisionally remitted on account of failure of last kharif.

269. The balance of land and water revenue which remained outstanding on 31st March, 1916, was Rs. 1,29,282, of which Rs. 62,420 relate to the Istimirari jama and the remaining Rs. 66,862 to khalsa villages. Out of the outstanding of Istimirari jama the recovery of Rs. 41,058 is under suspension and from khalsa villages a sum of Rs. 52,055 is under provisional remission.

270. The miscellaneous income during the year amounted to Rs. 23,838 against Rs. 8,471 in 1914-15. The increase is due to a sum of Rs. 15,759, which was recovered from the Raja of Bhinai on account of the 1st instalment of Nazrana levied on his succession to the Bhinai Estate.

271. The retail prices of the principal food grains, barley and maize, were as follows :—

		BARLEY.				MAIZE.			
		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.	
		Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
Ajmer	.	9	12	12	8	9	12	11	8
Beawar	.	10	0	13	0	9	9	13	0
Todgarh	.	9	0	13	0	8	6	10	8

272. Prices generally ruled high throughout the year.

Agricultural stock. 273. The table below compares the results of the enumeration of agricultural stock during the year under report with the 2 previous years :—

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cows and bullocks	1,90,757	1,84,244	1,50,553
Buffaloes	35,114	46,038	39,092
Sheep and goats	2,44,768	2,66,020	2,75,386

274. There was some rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicæmia, black water and foot and mouth disease among cattle in certain villages of the Ajmer-Merwara district.

Boundary marks and disputes. 275. Boundary pillars and survey and plot marks were inspected by the Revenue officials from time to time. Four hundred and ten pillars and survey and plot marks were found damaged and 118 in dispute. Steps were, as usual, taken to put them in order.

276. The number of boundary cases pending during the year under report was 13. These cases, except one, have already been proposed to be made over to a special boundary settlement officer as soon as one is appointed.

Records and staff. 277. In accordance with the rules, regarding the correct maintenance of the khasra and maps, 1,794 corrections were made during the year under report.

278. The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars constantly made inspecting tours in the district and spent on an average 80 days on tour in the Ajmer Tahsil and 97 and 125 days in the Beawar and Todgarh Tahsils respectively.

279. The Beawar Tahsil was inspected by the Commissioner and Ajmer and Todgarh Tahsils by the Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Rainfall. 280. In khalsa villages, 263 writs, 21 warrants of attachment were issued for the recovery of land and water revenue and taccavi. In the Ajmer Tahsil

3 persons were kept under restraint in default of payment. Thirty-three warrants of attachment were issued against certain Istimardars for recovery of land revenue and other dues.

281. In the Ajmer Tahsil 1,870 mutation cases were instituted and disposed of during the year under report. In Merwara the number of institutions and disposals of such cases was 1,312.

282. The statement below gives the area of land acquired for public purposes and the amount of compensation paid for it:—

Number	Name of village.	Area of land acquired.	Amount of compensation paid.	Amount of land revenue reduced	Purpose.	REMARKS.	Acquisition of land for public purposes and reduction of Government land revenue.
							Rs. a. p.
1	Bagir in Todgarh . . .	Two biswas	... .	Nil. —	Construction of rest house.	The owner refused to accept any compensation.	
2	Bandanwara . . .	0037 acres Big. B. B.	0 0 4	Nil.	Construction of pump-men's quarters.		
3	Kekai . . .	10 1 10	1,101 2 0	Under consideration.	Construction of new building for Municipal school.		

283. There was no case of alienation of Government land during the year under report.

284. A loan of Rs. 11,762 with interest at 6½ per cent. was granted during the year under report for discharging the liabilities of the Thakur of Talukdars. Pailia.

285. Out of the demand of Rs. 27,612-15-11* (principal and interest) on account of instalments, which fell due during the year under report, a sum of Rs. 16,261-4-8 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,378-11-3 outstanding at the close of the year. Out of the outstandings the recovery of a sum of Rs. 6,069-8-6 was suspended.

286. Owing to failure of the monsoon and consequent scarcity of fodder in the district, a large number of cattle emigrated to Malwa and the United Provinces. Concession rates in the Railway freight of fodder to stations in Ajmer-Merwara were sanctioned by the Government of India in September, 1915. Grass was imported at the cost of Imperial funds from the United Provinces, Malwa and Gujarat, etc., through private contractors and advanced as taccavi, at 35 seers per rupee, at five depots opened for the purpose. Large quantities of grass and karbi were also imported by private agency and by the cultivators themselves.

287. Cash taccavi was distributed to cultivators, and Istimardars and Jagirdars for maintenance, purchase of fodder and construction and repairs of wells and tanks.

288. Test-works were opened on the 25th September, 1915, at the Nagelao tank in the Ajmer Tahsil and Thuni Thak tank in the Beawar Tahsil. But as the people in the Ajmer sub-division were comparatively well off, the former work did not attract labourers and had to be closed on the 20th October. Another test-work was opened in the Beawar Tahsil in October which was followed by a road work opened in November and by a tank work in December. On the 31st March, there were four works in Merwara for the relief of the people.

289. Gratuitous relief was also given in villages and on works to children dependants and others who were held to be entitled to it.

* Arrears : : : :
Current : : : :
Total : : : :

Rs.	a.	p.
17,515	13	1
10,127	2	10
27,612	15	11

Land Alienation
Regulation.

290. In accordance with the provisions of the Ajmer Alienation of Land Regulation No. III of 1914, 192 applications for sale of land were received during the year under report. Of these 90 were granted and 102 rejected. The number of applications for lease of land for a term exceeding 20 years, including 3 left pending at the close of the previous year, was 13, of which 9 were granted and 4 rejected. Under section 16 of the Regulation one decree was transferred to the Collector by a Civil Court but the decree-holder having refused to take possession of the land for 20 years, the case was dropped. Most of the applications for permission to sell land which were granted related to land within Municipal limits.

291. The number of cases in which decrees or orders involving the permanent alienation of land were passed by the Civil Courts in the district was 6 in 1914-15 and 9 in 1915-16.

292. There was no occasion for action by the Collector on any decree or order passed by any Civil Court contrary to any of the provisions of the Regulation.

(2) *Opium, excise and drugs.*

Excise (See
Statements
Nos. 36-40-O).

293. The gross receipts from excise, opium, and drugs amounted to Rs. 2,98,673 against Rs. 3,33,807 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 35,134 which occurred chiefly under the head "country spirit." The expenditure on the excise establishment was Rs. 19,955 as compared with Rs. 19,198 in the preceding year. The net profit on the year's working thus amounted to Rs. 2,78,718 against Rs. 3,14,609 in the year 1914-15. The net excise revenue per head of the population was 9 annas 6 pies against 10 annas 7 pies in the preceding year.

Country spirits.

294. The year under review is the 8th year of the contract supply system. The rates at which country spirits are supplied by the contractor are the same as last year *viz.*:-

Rate per gallon	Mohwa.			Gur.		
	25° U. P.		50° U. P.		25° U. P.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	0	13	6	0	9	0
	0	15	0	0	10	0

295. The receipts under the head country spirits amounted to Rs. 2,44,356 as compared with Rs. 2,79,929 in the previous year.

296. The total issues of country liquor from the Ajmer distillery were 39,991.5 proof gallons as against 45,682.8 proof gallons in 1914-15. The decrease in consumption was due partly to the high prices of food grains and partly to the removal of troops from Ajmer, Nasirabad and Deoli.

297. The still head duty on spirits issued for consumption in urban and rural areas was as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.
Urban area	4 6 0 per proof gallon.
Rural area	3 12 0 " " "

298. The number of country liquor shops in the district was 117 as against 128 in the preceding year. Ten shops were closed from the 1st April, 1915, under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, besides the one at Kanpura closed from the 1st January, 1915. Three shops were closed temporarily during the year owing to the emigration of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages on account of scarcity.

299. The question of restricting the issue of temporary licenses for the sale of spirits at fairs and festivals was kept in view ; but no change in the present practice appeared necessary.

Tari.

300. The privilege of tapping and vending tari is held by a contractor for Rs. 500 for a period of two years which will terminate on the 31st March, 1917. Three hundred trees were tapped, the yield being 8,619 gallons of tari.

301. The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquor was 18 Foreign liquor. as against 19 in the preceding year. The license fees for the wholesale and retail vend of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquor amounted to Rs. 2,241 against Rs. 2,886 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 645 is due to the fact that the fees for most of the licenses for the year 1915-16 were collected and credited into the treasury in the year 1914-15. Statistics showing the wholesale and retail vend and consumption of foreign liquors are given in appendices 40-B and 40-C.

302. The receipts under opium amounted to Rs. 29,070 against Rs. 29,998 Opium. in 1914-15. Opium weighing maunds 52 seers 33 chhattaks 4 and mashas 5 was imported for consumption in Ajmer-Merwara, the import duty realized being Rs. 8,453-0-4 against maunds 47 seers 16 chhattaks 12 tolas 3 and mashas 4 and Rs. 7,660 respectively in the preceding year.

303. The total number of licenses issued during the year for the wholesale vend of opium was 8 against 10 in the preceding year. The number of shops for the retail vend of opium was 40, viz., 8 in the urban and 32 in the rural areas.

304. The contraband opium sent to Ghazipur factory amounted to chhattaks 15 and tola one.

305. The receipts from hemp drugs come to Rs. 23,365 against Rs. 20,858 Hemp drugs. in the preceding year.

306. The number of shops for the retail vend of intoxicating drugs was the same as last year, viz., 16.

307. During the year 77 persons were prosecuted under Excise Regulation, Prosecutions. of whom 56 were convicted. Under the Opium Act 78 persons were prosecuted, of whom 69 were convicted. One chandu den-keeper was prosecuted. The number of chandu dens was 10 against 9 in the preceding year.

308. Seven persons only were convicted under the Police Act for drunkenness during the year under report.

309. Cocaine is imported principally into Ajmer, and to a much lesser extent into Beawar. Owing to the war the import which was formerly from Germany via Calcutta and Bombay at first decreased considerably. But there are indications that Japan has taken over the lucrative trade and the price of illicit cocaine which had been as high as Rs. 15/- per ounce has now fallen to about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. In spite of this the sale of this drug has very largely diminished owing to the detection and conviction of several of the important smugglers and the infliction by the City Magistrate of deterrent sentences under the Excise Regulation. Cocaine traffic.

310. Under the permits granted by the Collector 2 oz. 13 drs. and 23 grs. of cocaine were imported and 2 lbs. 3 oz. 11 drs. $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. of cocaine were confiscated during the year.

311. Twenty-three persons were prosecuted for possession or sale of cocaine, of these twenty-two were convicted and one acquitted.

312. The Excise Intelligence Bureau which was established in 1913 has General re-done useful work in systematizing the detection of breaches of the Excise marks. Regulation and cases of interest to other provinces have been reported. They are not sufficient in number to justify the issue of a separate Gazette for the district. A criminal register is maintained in accordance with Mr. Comber's suggestion.

(3) STAMPS.

313. The gross income from stamps amounted to Rs. 1,75,110 against *Vide Statement* Rs. 1,71,798 in the year 1914-15 as detailed below:— No. 41.

	1914-15.	1915-16.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps . . .	1,33,513	1,36,747	+ 3,234
2. Non-judicial stamps . . .	38,285	38,051	- 234
3. Recoveries in pauper suits . . .	...	312	+ 312
Total . . .	1,71,798	1,75,110	+ 3,312

314. The increase of Rs. 3,234 in the sale of judicial stamps is due to the institution of a larger number of suits. The decrease in the sale of non-judicial stamps is nominal and calls for no remarks. Rupees 312 were recovered during the year on account of pauper suits.

315. No prosecution took place for any breach of the Stamp law.

316. The number of stamp vendors was the same as in the last year, namely, 32. The discount paid to them amounted to Rs. 2,719 against Rs. 2,667 in 1914-15.

317. The total charges in connection with the working of the stamp department amounted to Rs. 17,925 as compared with Rs. 16,704 in the previous year.

(4) Income Tax.

318. The number of persons assessed to income tax during the year under report was 896 against 835 last year.

319. The final demand and collections as compared with those for 1914-15 are as follows:—

	1915-16	1914-15
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand	78,259	65,787
Collections	68,087	58,064

320. The gross collections including arrears amounted to Rs. 76,093 as against Rs. 60,115 in the previous year as shown below:—

	1915-16	1914-15
	Rs.	Rs.
Tax	68,087	58,064
Arrears	7,754	2,051
Penalties	252	<i>Nil</i>
	76,093	60,115

321. There were no prosecutions during the year under report, the cost of collections was Rs. 3,790 (including refunds Rs. 2,442) against Rs. 1,207 last year and the net profit accruing to Government Rs. 72,303 compared with Rs. 58,908 in the preceding year.

322. The number of objections under section 26 of the Act was 88, of these 7 were allowed, 12 were partly accepted, 68 were rejected and one was left pending at the close of the year.

323. Thirteen applications for revision were presented under section 27 of the Act to the Commissioner from the orders of the Extra Assistant Commissioners of Ajmer and Merwara. Of these one was partly accepted and the remaining were left pending. The Extra Assistant Commissioners of Ajmer and Merwara and the Sub-Divisional Officer, Kekri, exercise the powers of Collector of Income Tax for the Ajmer, Merwara and Kekri Sub-Divisions, respectively.

324. The collections under Parts I, II, III, and IV of the Income Tax Act were respectively 30·93, 6·96, 1·46 and 53·69 per cent of the entire assessment in Ajmer-Merwara.

325. The incidence of Income Tax per head of population in the city of Ajmer calculated on the amount collected during the year was 3 annas and 8 pies as against annas 3½ in the previous year.

R.—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

District fund 326. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 60,186. Receipts amounted excluding Dis. to Rs. 46,881 as against Rs. 52,531 in 1914-15. The corresponding figures of temporary fund expenditure are Rs. 64,308 and Rs. 47,796 respectively. The receipts decreased by Rs. 5,616 while the expenditure increased by Rs. 16,512. Nos. 43 to 45).

327. The decrease in receipts is mainly due to the fact that on account of scarcity the Cesses were not recovered in full and the Capitation Tax on

the sale of animals at the Pushkar Fair was not levied, the fair having been abandoned on account of scarcity of fodder and water.

328. The increase in expenditure is due to larger outlay during 1915-16 on roads and schools and the construction of new Cattle Pounds.

329. The Veterinary Dispensary and Shoeing Forge at Ajmer continued to work satisfactorily.

330. The bull at Ramsar covered seven cows during the year as against 112 in 1914-15. The decrease is attributed to the fodder scarcity during which a large number of cows had emigrated to Malwa and other places for grazing.

331. The closing balance of the District Fund on the 31st March, 1916, stood at Rs. 42,762 as compared with Rs. 60,186 on the same date in 1914-15.

332. The Board held two meetings during the year.

Local Funds.

333. The cash balance at the credit of the Dispensary fund at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,030. The receipts amounted to Rs. 8,382 against Rs. 5,763 in 1914-15, showing an increase of Rs. 2,619, which is due to the fact that the share of Government contribution paid to the Dispensary fund was raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 for three years and certain arrears of contributions were recovered.

334. The expenditure was Rs. 9,297 against Rs. 8,519, an increase of Rs. 778 due to increase in demands for medicines and diet.

334-A. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 1,115 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Ajmer	47
Kekri	654
Pisangan	82
Ramsar	843
Beawar	1,022
Todgarh.(deficit)	1,033

335. The Todgarh dispensary again shows a debit balance of Rs. 1,033 against Rs. 836 last year as the annual voluntary contribution of Rs. 265-8 from certain villages for this dispensary could not be recovered during the year owing to famine.

336. The receipts amounted to Rs. 11,952 as compared with Rs. 11,739 in the year 1914-15. The increase of Rs. 213 is due to the short recovery of contribution from the Istimardars towards the uniform of chowkidars, during the year 1914-15.

337. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,107 as against Rs. 15,740. The decrease is explained by the fact that in the year 1914-15 a sum of Rs. 4,704 was spent on the purchase of Government promissory notes for the fund while none were bought during the year 1915-16.

338. The receipts were Rs. 2,365 as against Rs. 2,588 in 1914-15, Police Chanda showing a decrease of Rs. 223. The expenditure came to Rs. 2,353 as against Rs. 2,718 in 1914-15. The decrease of Rs. 365 is due to the fact that in 1914-1915 two horses were purchased as against one only in 1915-1916.

339. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 57,786 as compared with Nasirabad Rs. 74,874 in 1914-15, the decrease of Rs. 17,088 being due to the inclusion of Rs. 8,990 in the last year's figures on account of the Government grant for education purposes and to the income under certain heads having diminished during the year under report owing to famine and reduction of garrison. The expenditure totalled Rs. 66,055 as against Rs. 66,740 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 685 is due to rigid economy necessitated by the reduced receipts. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 18,938.

General (*vide*
tables at
appendices
Nos. 46 to 52).

SECTION VI.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

340. The number of Institutions at the end of the year under report was 277 against 245 in the previous year. Out of the additional recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 sanctioned by Government for the extension and improvement of Vernacular Education, ten new Vernacular Schools were opened, one in the City of Ajmer and nine in the District. The rest of the increase is accounted for as follows :—

Lower Primary Departments attached to 9 Government Secondary Schools, shown as separate Schools	9
Increase in the number of Private Schools	13
Total	22

341. The number of pupils in public and private Institutions rose from 13,612 of both sexes to 13,953 in the previous year. Of these the pupils at public Institutions numbered 8,734 and those in private Institutions 5,219 against 8,586 and 5,026 last year. The percentage of the population of School going age receiving instruction was 30·3 among males and 5·3 among females as compared with 29·3 and 5·3 respectively in the year 1914-15.

342. The average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance at Institutions maintained by the Educational Department were 4643·34 and 3766·35 respectively against 4534·29 and 3676·08 in 1914-15.

343. The total expenditure on public instruction rose from Rs. 2,73,866 in 1914-15 to Rs. 2,90,265 during the year under report. The details of expenditure and the sources from which it was met are given below :—

	From Imperial Revenues.	From Local and Municipal funds.	From Fees and Private bodies.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts College	21,223	2,205	9,230	32,667
Secondary Schools	47,039	9,831	84,886	1,41,746
Primary Schools	18,667	5,470	16,911	41,048
Schools for Special Instructions	3,920	50	4,400	8,370
Inspection	6,130	120	150	6,400
Scholarships	4,352	1,501	2,005	7,858
Buildings	* 11,613	11,186	23,757	46,556
Examinations . . . . .	...	...	1,941	1,941
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	3,879	3,879
Total	1,12,934	30,363	1,46,968	2,90,265

* Includes Rs. 9,610 on account of special grants to the Hustand Memorial and the St. Anselm's High School at Ajmer.

Government
College and
Government
High School,
Ajmer.

344. Mr. E. F. Harris, continued to hold charge of the combined office of Principal of the College and Inspector of Schools. Mr. A. Miller, Vice-Principal of the College, returned from furlough on 16th July, 1915, and Mr. H. M. C. Harris held the post of Head Master of the High School throughout the year.

345. The number of pupils on the rolls of the College on 31st March, 1916, was 131 and that on the rolls of the High School 483 against 109 and 475 respectively on the same date in 1915.

346. The results of the various public examinations are given below :—

Examinations.	Presented.	Passed.
B.A. Examination	11	7
B.Sc. , ,	8*	5
Intermediate Examination	58	34
Matriculation "	58	26
Middle "	41	35

*This does not include the Demonstrator, who appeared as a private candidate and passed at the B.Sc. Examination.

347. The number of Aided Schools rose from 15 to 16, the increase being Aided Schools, due to the Christian Girls' Boarding School at Nasirabad being added to the list of Aided Schools.

348. The number of pupils enrolled at these Schools on 31st March, 1916, was 2,713 against 2,499 on the same date in 1915.

349. The Government grant paid during the year under report was Rs. 35,024 (including Rs. 9,610 on account of special building grants to the Husband Memorial and the St. Anselm's High School, Ajmer), against Rs. 50,358 in 1914-15, which included Rs. 29,270 on account of special building grants.

350. These Schools are thus classified :—

	High Schools.	Middle School.	Primary School.	Total.
European Schools	2	...	5	7
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Schools	5	1	...	6
Girls Schools . . . . .	...	2	1	3
Total	7	3	6	16

351. The only Government training institution is the Ajmer Normal Training School. It prepares teachers for the Vernacular Schools in Ajmer-Merwara Schools, as well as for Schools in the various Native States in Rajputana which contribute towards its maintenance. It has a competent staff of teachers and suitable Boarding House arrangements. A Model Vernacular School is attached to it where lessons in the practice of teaching are regularly given.

352. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Normal School on 31st March, 1916, was 45 against 27 last year. Of the 24 students, who were sent up for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination of the United Provinces 21 have passed.

353. The United Free Church of Scotland Mission have their own Normal School at Beawar, but the standard attained there is no higher than that of the Vernacular Final Examination.

354. For training female teachers the Christian Girls' Boarding School at Nasirabad has a training class attached to it.

355. There was no change in the number of Government Girls' School Girls' Schools, which stood at 6. The number of pupils on the rolls of these Schools on the 31st March, 1916, was 193 against 191 and the average daily attendance was 130·61 against 140 last year. With the exception of the Central Girls School at Ajmer, which had three teachers and 68 pupils, all the other Schools are very elementary with one teacher in each.

356. Besides the six Government Schools, there were three public Aided Schools and 26 private Schools under private management with 324 and 906

pupils respectively on the rolls on 31st March, 1916, against 313 and 868 on the same date last year.

357. Two of these Aided Schools, viz., the Methodist Episcopal Mission Girls' Boarding School at Ajmer and the Christian Girls' Boarding School at Nasirabad, teach up to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Standard; the rest are all elementary Schools with the exception of 2—Arya Putri Patshala and Sri Savitri Patshala that teach up to Upper Primary Stage.

358. One pupil teacher deputed from Ajmer is at present being trained at the Female Normal School at Lucknow.

Government and
District Board
Vernacular
Schools for
Boys.

359. The number of Government and District Board Vernacular Schools for boys rose from 78 to 88, the increase being due to the opening of 9 new Schools in the District and one in the City of Ajmer.

360. The Schools are graded as follows :—

	Vernacular Final.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.
Ajmer Circle	5	19	26	50
Merwara Circle	4	9	25	38
Total . .	9	28	51	88

361. The daily average number on the rolls and the daily average attendance rose to 3,802 and 3,016 against 3,510 and 2,774 in the year 1914-15.

362. Forty-eight students from the Vernacular Final Village Schools and 16 from the Beawar Municipal School appeared at the Vernacular Final Examination against 37 and 7 respectively, and 48 passed against 25 last year.

363. The Kekri Municipal School was reorganised and placed under departmental management during the year under report.

School Sports.

Rajputana
Middle School
Examination.

364. The Rajputana Inter-School Sports were abandoned owing to the prevalence of scarcity in the district.

365. The annual Rajputana Middle School Examination was as usual conducted at Ajmer by the Inspector of Schools. The total number of examinees was 461 (443 from 38 Schools in Ajmer-Merwara and various States in Rajputana and 18 private candidates) against 484 (470 from 37 Schools and 14 private candidates) in the previous year. Of these 223 passed against 285 last year.

366. The 4 Government Scholarships of Rs. 5 each were drawn during the year under report by the pupils of the following Schools :—

Mission High School, Nasirabad	1
Husband Memorial High School, Ajmer	1
Monia Islamia High School, Ajmer	1
Mission High School, Beawar	1

SECTION VII.

General Miscellaneous.

367. The annual religious festival at Pushkar was held from the 17th to the Pushkar fair, 22nd November, 1915. Owing to the scarcity of water and fodder in the Ajmer city and district, the usual horse show and cattle fair were abandoned and although a considerable number of cattle and camels were brought for sale, the gathering of pilgrims was comparatively small.

368. The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was also cancelled for the same reasons.

369. The annual Urs fair in connection with the shrine of the Dargah Urs Fair, Khwaja Moin-Uddin Chishti at Ajmer was held from the 16th to 21st May, 1915.

370. The attendance was below the average owing to the knowledge that water was scarce in Ajmer. The war and scarcity in parts of Rajputana also affected the number.

371. The usual police arrangements were made. No crime occurred other than the usual petty thefts and these were fewer than last year. No disturbance took place, nor was there any outbreak of epidemic disease.

372. The annual Tejaji fair at Beawar was not held during the year 1915 Beawar Tejaji fair. owing to the failure of monsoon in Merwara.

373. The annual Tejaji fair at Kekri was also postponed owing to the Kekri Tejaji scarcity of fodder and water.

374. At the beginning of the year 1915, there were 12 printing presses. Printing Presses No new press was started nor was any closed during the year under report. *vide Statement No. 53.*

375. Two newspapers and six periodicals were issued during the year. One periodical entitled "Arora Khatri Samachar," which was started last year, ceased publication during the year under report.

376. One book in English, 51 in Hindi, 3 in Gujrati, 2 in Hindi and English both and 6 in Hindi and Sanskrit were printed during the year.

377. The District Magistrate, Ajmer-Merwara, collected the usual Nazrana Bhumias from the Bhumias on the 3rd June, 1915, the day appointed for observance of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

378. No official ceremony was observed.

379. Out of the total demand amounting to Rs. 3,961 on account of Nazrana, a sum of Rs. 3,948 was realized by the District Magistrate on that day, leaving a small balance of Rs. 13 outstanding. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 25-8-0 was also recovered on account of fine imposed on one of the mounted Bhumias for not keeping a serviceable horse during the preceding year.

380. On the 2nd February, 1915, treasure of the following description and Treasure Trove, value was found by labourers of Rai Bahadur Seth Nemi Chand working on a hillock near the Seth's house in the Daulat Bagh :—

Articles.	Value.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
1. 1 gold "Timnia" (necklace)	144	0	0
2. 1 do. small	10	0	0
3. 1 silver pendant of a "Bazu"	4	8	0
4. 1 pair of silver "Sant"	16	0	0
5. 1 silver "Hansli"	4	8	0
6. 1 silver "Bazu"	18	0	0
7. 30 rupees of Government coin	30	0	0
8. Some pieces of copper			
Total	227	0	0

381. A notification under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 inviting all persons claiming the treasure was duly published; but none appeared to claim ownership. The Collector, Ajmer, therefore delivered the treasure trove to its finders under section 11 of the Treasure Trove Act on the 25th October, 1915.

Emigration.

382. The number of emigration depôts during the year 1915-16 was one against two in the previous year. Fifty persons were registered at Ajmer for colonial emigration as given below, as compared with 45 persons in the preceding year:—

	Emigrants.	Dependants.
For Fiji Islands	4	1
„ Trinidad	22	...
„ British Guiana	19	...
„ Jamaica	2	2
Total . .	<u>47</u>	<u>plus</u> <u>3</u> = <u>50</u>

383. Out of this number 10 were released or rejected by the Protector of Emigrants. -

384. Only 9 of the 50 persons registered belonged to Ajmer-Merwara.

385. The dépôt remained open throughout the year.

APPENDICES TO REPORT.

No. 1.—Climate of Ajmer-Merwara district for the year 1915.

	Inches. Cents.
RAINFALL IN INCHES—	
January to May	3 21
June to September	8 74
October to December	2 40
	TOTAL . . 14 35

TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE IN DEGREE FAHRENHEIT:—

May—

Maximum	111·1
Minimum	78·6
Mean	94·8

July—

Maximum	103·2
Minimum	70·0
Mean	86·6

December—

Maximum	82·2
Minimum	41·8
Mean	62·0

PREVAILING WINDS—

January to May	Calm, N. W., N. E., S. E., N., S.W., W., S. S.E., S. S., W., W. N. W., W. S. W., N. N. W., N. N. E.
June to September	Calm, S. W., W. S. W., W., N. N. E., W., N. W., N. W., N., N. W., W., N. W., S. S. E., S., S. E.
October to December	Calm, N. E., W., N. W., W. S., W., W., S. E.

R. C. MACWATT, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Meteorological Observatory, Ajmer.

No. 2.—Civil divisions of Ajmer-Merwara district, 1915-1916.

Name or Sub-division,	Names of Districts	Number of Jail and Revenue stations	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages on rent roll.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Counts.	Average of maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Counts.	REVENUE.		
										Land.	Gross (including District Fund).	Rs.
Ajmer	Ajmer-Mer- wara.	1	2,070	390,384	Ajmer Nasirabad Kokri Dooli	86,222 { 20,241 { 5,926 { 5,905 }	429 26 34	24 miles from Ajmer to Hanumata.	10	954	2,09,098	... ...
Kekri	...	1	641	121,011	Beawar	22,800	319	7	93 miles from Todgarh to en- trance point of Merwara.	10	... ...	... ...
Merwara	...	1	2,711	604,395						...	954	2,09,098
Total	...	3	748	33	41							... ...

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 3.—Statement of population of the Ajmer-Merwara district according to the Census of 1911.

	According to Census of 1911.	Ajmer and Kekri Sub-divisions.	Merwara Sub-division.	TOTAL.
Occupied houses	.	93,562	29,270	122,832
Population	.	380,384	121,011	501,395
Number per square mile	.	183.760	188.784	184.948
<i>Classification of Population.</i>				
Indo-Arya	Hindu (Brabmanic)	296,076	92,476	388,552
	Hindu (Arya)	753	131	884
	Hindu (Brahmo)	...	...	...
	Jain	14,313	5,989	20,302
	Sikh	916	6	922
	Total	312,058	98,602	410,660
	Musalman	60,465	20,570	81,035
	Animist	2,678	1,301	3,979
	Christians	4,910	522	5,432
	Zoroastrian (Parsi)	246	16	262
	Jewish	27	...	27
	TOTAL	380,384	121,011	501,395
<i>Principal languages:—</i>				
1. Ajmeri. 2. Dhundari or Jaipuri. 3. Marwari. 4. Merwari. 5. Mewari. 6. Hindi.	7. Urdu. 8. Behari. 9. Gujarati. 10. Panjabi. 11. English.			

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

SCHOLASTIC TEST

No. 1.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1915.

Part I—Nectarin of cases:

Note.—Column 4.—This should include all cases regarding which the Registrato has not passed order.
Column 8.—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.

Column 15.—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
Column 4.—(Grand total) includes 24 cases which were reported in previous years.

Column 4.—(Grand total) includes 24 cases which were reported in previous years and the cases under Section 31 Act V of 1861 and Contingent Code.

and absconded but were arrested this year.

S. I. HULLINS,
Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

[V.I.I. Section III—Police.]

STATEMENT A.

No. 6.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1915.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

A.JMER-MERWARA.

S. No.	Law.	Officer.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.						Remarks.						
			Persons in police custody or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, not concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number on bail at end of year.	Number of persons awaiting trial at close of year.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number on bail at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—</i>															
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abortion of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>													
2	131 to 133, 139	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	3	...	3	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	201 to 251	Ditto to coin	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 261	Ditto to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 171	Ditto to Government Pro- misiary Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	189A to 189D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	219 to 236, 246A	Murdering an offender	...	10	...	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	235, 235B, 226	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	133 to 153, 157, 159,	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	43	...	43	40	40	3	...	...	...	...	31	31
10	159, 170, 171	Persons against public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	53	53	53	31	31
		TOTAL	...	58	...	58	58	58	53	53	53	53	53	31	31
<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>															
11	305, 303, 306	Murder	7	...	...	3	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
12	307, 303	Attempt at murder	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
13	304, 303	Unlawful homicide	4	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	325, 305, 309	Attempt at an attempt of suicide	5	...	...	5	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	4	11
18	325	Grievous hurt	4	33	...	18	14	4	...	1	20	...	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 320, 322, 324	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	1	16	...	15	13	3	...	...	8	1	7	1	7
21	363 to 369, 371 to 373	Wrong confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	11	15	...	15	6	9	1	10	5	2	2	2	2
22	346 to 348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Acquitted by the Appellate Courts.

Compounded.

Withdrawn.

NOTE.—Column 13 to 15.—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

[See Section III—Police.]

STATEMENT B.

No. 6.—Return of Non-cognizable Crimes for the year 1915.

Part I.—Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.																					
			1	2	3	4	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	5	6	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	7	Number of cases dismissed without trial.	8	Number of cases coding in acquittal or discharge.	9	Number of cases ending in convictions.	10	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	11	Number of offences declared by Court not to have occurred, or to be ministerial of law.	12	Number in which Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	13	Cases of death, escape, or injury during trial or charges, abandoned, and withdrawn.	14
1	Indian Penal Code	Section 160																					
2	Ditto	161																					
3	Ditto	174																					
4	Ditto	175																					
5	Ditto	176																					
6	Ditto	177																					
7	Ditto	183																					
8	Ditto	183																					
9	Ditto	186																					
10	Ditto	188																					
11	Ditto	193																					
12	Ditto	202																					
13	Ditto	211																					
14	Ditto	215																					
15	Ditto	223																					
16	Ditto	261																					
17	Ditto	266																					
18	Ditto	272																					
19	Ditto	273																					
20	Ditto	312																					
21	Ditto	313																					
22	Ditto	323																					
23	Ditto	352																					
24	Ditto	361																					
25	Ditto	368																					
26	Ditto	384																					
27	Ditto	385																					
28	Ditto	403																					
29	Ditto	404																					
30	Ditto	417																					
31	Ditto	418																					
32	Ditto	421																					
33	Ditto	424																					
34	Ditto	426																					
35	Ditto	427																					
36	Ditto	444																					
37	Ditto	465																					
38	Ditto	467																					
39	Ditto	477																					
40	Litto	491																					
41	Ditto	497																					
42	Ditto	498																					
43	Ditto	500																					
44	Ditto	501																					
45	Ditto	505																					
46	Ditto	506																					
47	Criminal Procedure Code	107																					
48	Ditto	141																					
49	Ditto	145																					
50	Ditto	195																					
51	Ditto	514																					
52	Cattle Pound Act																						
53	Sanitary Rules																						
54	Hackney Carriage Act																						
55	Cruelty to Animals																						
56	Municipal Regulations																						
57	Forest by-laws																						
58	Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1967-930																						
59	Cantonment Military Act																						
60	Births and Deaths																						
61	Octroi Rules																						
	TOTAL	.	121	3,914	4,035	357	1,434	2,111	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

S. T. ROLLINS,
Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III—Police.]

STATEMENT B.

No. 7.—Return of Non-cognizable crimes for the year 1915.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS HAD ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom process was outstanding on the close of the year.	Appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Accused or discharged.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process was issued.	Persons under trial at the close of the year.	Number concerned in cases absconded, compounded or withdrawn, or those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the police.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
1	Indian Penal Code.	Section 160	• • •	...	20	...	20	...	1	13	65'00	6	...	...	...
2	Ditto	" 161	• • •	...	4	...	3	...	1	2	50'00	...	...	...	...
3	Ditto	" 171	• • •	1	1	...	2	...	1	2	100'00	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto	" 175	• • •	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	100'00	...	...	...	...
5	Ditto	" 176	• • •	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	50'00	...	...	...	...
6	Ditto	" 177	• • •	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	100'00	...	...	...	...
7	Ditto	" 182	• • •	3	13	5	...	5	21	5	15	83'33	1	...	...
8	Ditto	" 183	• • •	...	5	2	...	3	7	5	2	28'57	...	...	...
9	Ditto	" 186	• • •	...	3	...	3	...	6	4	2	20'00	...	...	...
10	Ditto	" 188	• • •	...	10	...	...	...	7	2	4	57'14	1	...	...	4
11	Ditto	" 193	• • •	...	3	4	...	...	6	3	2	100'00	...	...	...
12	Ditto	" 202	• • •	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	1	33'33	2	...	...
13	Ditto	" 211	• • •	3	3	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
14	Ditto	" 215	• • •	...	1	...	1	...	5	2	3	60'00	...	...	...
15	Ditto	" 223	• • •	...	3	2	...	...	4	3	1	33'33	...	...	...
16	Ditto	" 264	• • •	1	3	...	4	...	3	3	1	33'33	...	...	...
17	Ditto	" 266	• • •	...	2	1	3	...	3	1	1	100'00	...	...	...
18	Ditto	" 272	• • •	...	1	...	1	...	4	1	3	75'00	...	...	...
19	Ditto	" 273	• • •	...	3	1	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
20	Ditto	" 312	• • •	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
21	Ditto	" 313	• • •	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
22	Ditto	" 313	• • •	79	1,050	3	2	1,159	29	817	74	6'83	77	162	...	1
23	Ditto	" 351	• • •	114	871	15	...	999	25	862	76	8'62	34	2	...	1
24	Ditto	" 361	• • •	...	2	...	2	...	60	3	3	3'15	11	21	...	
25	Ditto	" 362	• • •	...	95	...	95	...	1	1	1	100'00	...	...	...
26	Ditto	" 364	• • •	...	1	...	1	...	0	1	8	83'33	...	...	...
27	Ditto	" 403	• • •	...	8	1	3	3	3	1	3	...	...	...	...
28	Ditto	" 404	• • •	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	8	83'33	...	...	...

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—contd.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS HAD ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not employing with summons during the year, also those against whom process was outstanding on the close of the year.	Appeared before the Court.	PERSONS TRIED.		Persons under trial at the close of the year.	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the police.			7	8				
1	2	3	4	5	6			9	10				
29	Indian Penal Code.	Section 417	11	38	...	...	49	4	34	4	10 ³²	7	...
30	Ditto	" 418	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
31	Ditto	" 421	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	100 ⁰⁰	...	...
32	Ditto	" 424 . . . . .	.. 1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
33	Ditto	" 426	32	258	4	2	292	4	226	34	12 ⁹⁸	14	14
34	Ditto	" 427	4	18	...	...	22	2	7	5	27 ⁷⁷	...	8
35	Ditto	" 431 . . . . .	.. 3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
36	Ditto	" 465	4	8	...	...	7	1	4	2	23 ³⁷	...	...
37	Ditto	" 467 . . . . .	.. 1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
38	Ditto	" 494	4	10	...	...	14	2	7	1	10 ⁰⁰	...	4
39	Ditto	" 497 . . . . .	.. 5	...	...	...	5	...	3	2	40 ⁰⁰	...	...
40	Ditto	" 498	32	87	...	...	117	...	76	24	27 ⁵³	12	5
41	Ditto	" 500	6	43	...	...	61	2	39	3	5 ⁴⁵	12	5
42	Ditto	" 504	8	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...
43	Ditto	" 505	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
44	Ditto	" 506 . . . . .	.. 3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
45	Criminal Procedural Code	" 107	6	43	...	...	49	...	15	29	67 ⁴⁴	5	...
46	Ditto	" 144	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	100 ⁰⁰	...	...
47	Ditto	" 195	5	...	...	...	5	...	3	1	20 ⁰⁰	1	...
48	Ditto	" 514	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	100 ⁰⁰	...	...
49	Cattle Pound Act	. . . . .	2	44	...	...	46	...	28	17	35 ⁶³	1	...
50	Sanitary Rules	. . . . .	.. 497	...	...	...	457	...	71	416	85 ⁴²	...	...
51	Hawker Carriage Act	. . . . .	.. 13	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	100 ⁰⁰	...	...
52	Cruelty to Animals	. . . . .	.. 20	...	...	...	20	...	1	19	95 ⁰⁰	...	...
53	Municipal Regulations	. . . . .	1	1,630	...	...	1,631	...	446	1,376	75 ¹⁹	7	2
54	Forest byelaws	. . . . .	.. 56	...	...	...	56	..	5	45	60 ³⁵	6	...
55	Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1267—930.	. . . . .	.. 13	...	...	...	13	..	1	12	92 ³⁰	...	...
56	Cantonment Military Act	. . . . .	.. 41	...	...	...	41	..	3	35	92 ⁸⁵	...	...
57	Births and Deaths	. . . . .	2	37	...	...	39	..	3	36	97 ²⁹	...	...
58	Octroi Rules	. . . . .	.. 15	...	...	...	15	..	3	11	73 ³³	1	...
GRAND TOTAL			305	5,241	42	8	5,573	69	2,765	2,310	43 ⁷²	265	223
													7

S. T. HOLLINS,
Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

[See Section III—Police.]

STATEMENT C.

No. 8.—Property stolen and recovered, 1915.

OFFENCES.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to each in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>						
Kidnapping	7	1	14·28	Rs. A. R. 173 4 8	Rs. A. R. 28 0 0	16·15
1. Theft	(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking . .	501	122	24·35 31,609 1 0	5,149 12 0	16·31
		...	11	...	822 0 0	...
	(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property. { Cattle Ordinary . .	..	53	...	5,592 2 5	...
2. Robbery	(a) Dakaita . .	106	42	39·62 4,911 8 6	1,979 1 0	40·39
		26	10	38·46 3,276 5 0	372 1 3	11·35
3. Criminal breach of trust	43	18	41·86 3,763 10 3	1,092 3 0	29·98	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent	3	1	33·33 47 7 6	8 15 6	18·89	
	TOTAL	1,175	563	47·06 56,520 12 6	19,183 11 2	33·91
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL					

S. T. HOLLINS,
Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

Wides Section III - Police.]

No. 9.—Showing strength and cost of Police for 1915.

Vide Section III—Police.]

STATEMENT B.

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as **220**. Of the **10** men, three were ennobled and constituted, and their names struck off the rolls. Vacancies :—Constables **31**.

S. T. HOLLINS,
Superintendent of Police, Shimer-Veriara,

STATEMENT II.

10-A.—Showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police for the year 1916.

Title Section III—Police.]

S. T. HOLLINS,
Superintendent of Police, Sydney-Vereara.

[*Vide Section III—Criminal and Civil Justice.*]

Judicial Statement No. 1—(Civil and Criminal).

No. 11.—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions, and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara on the last day of the year 1915 with the cost of tribunals.

Column 1, Sub-head Total.—The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire district, the average number of districts and sub-districts for Civil, Criminal, and Revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the financial results.

Columns 16 and 17.—The judicial receipts and charges should be shown as a whole, just as they appear in the Treasury accounts, care being taken that the changes on account of buildings are included in column 17.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner and District and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,

[Page Section III—Criminal]

Judicial Statement No. 2—(Criminal).

No. 12.—Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Ajmer-Merwara District, during the year ending the 31st December 1915.

(Vide Section III-Criminal.)

No. 12.—Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Ajmer-Merwara District, during the year ending the 31st December 1915—contd.

		DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.		Number of offences reported. true.	Number of cases retained trial.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year including pending from pre- vious year.	Acquitted or discharged. ^a	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Cases pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
1		2	3										
I.—OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE—contd.													
Offences affecting the human body—													
Sections 302 and 303	Murder . . .	7	7	7	2	9	4	4	3	2	1		
Section 307 . . .	Attempt at murder . . .	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		
" 304 . . .	Culpable homicide . . .	5	5	5	7	5	3	5	1	1	1		
" 304A . . .	Causing death by rash or neglig- ent act. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 308 . . .	Attempt at cul- pable homicide. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sections 305 and 306	Abetment of sui- cide. . .	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	..	..	..
Section 309 . . .	Attempted suicide . . .	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
" 311 . . .	Thuggee, etc. . .	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Sections 312 to 315	Causing mis- carriage. . .	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Section 316 . . .	Injury to unborn children. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 317 . . .	Exposure of infants. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 318 . . .	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body. . .	1	1	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Sections 325 to 331	Hurt with aggra- vating circum- stances. . .	36	30	36	54	39	12	..	3	3	3		
Chapter XVI	" 323, 334 . . .	765	438	467	1,147	986	96	1	64	28			
" 324, 332 and 335 to 338. . .	Other cases . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Section 341 . . .	Wrongful restraint . . .	47	42	42	76	23	22	1	30	12			
Sections 342 to 344, 346 to 348. . .	Wrongful confine- ment. . .	10	8	9	17	8	9	..	..	..	..
Section 345 . . .													
Sections 352, 355 and 358.		518	392	428	1,103	955	87	2	59	20			
" 353, 354, 356 and 357. . .	Criminal force or assault. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 364, 366 and 367.	Kidnapping or forcible abduc- tion with aggra- vating circum- stances. . .	3	2	2	6	2	..	..	4	1		
" 368, 365, 368 and 369. . .	Other cases . . .	25	12	12	24	7	7	..	10	3			
" 370 and 371	Slavery . . .	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
" 372 and 373	Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of pros- titution . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences against property—	Section 374 . . .	Forced labour . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 376 . . .	Rape . . .	5	3	3	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
" 377 . . .	Unnatural offence . . .	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chapter XVII	Section 382 . . .	Theft with aggra- vating circum- stances. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sections 379 to 381	and 401. Other cases . . .	391	343	352	465	103	846	6	10	7		
	" 386 to 389 . . .	Extortion with aggravating cir- cumstances. . .	3	1	1	1	1		
	" 384 and 385 . . .	Other cases . . .	3	1	1	1	1	..	1		
	Robbery—												
	Section 394 . . .	With hurt . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" 392 . . .	Other cases . . .	24	14	15	33	10	11	6	6	3		
	" 393 . . .	Attempts . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dacoity—												
	" 396 . . .	With murder . . .	1	1	1	5	..	..	5	..	..
	" 397 . . .	With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[See Section III—Criminal.]

No. 12.—Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Ajmer-Merwara District, during the year ending the 31st December 1915—contd.

[Vide Section III—Criminal.]

No. 12.—Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Ajmer-Merwara District, during the year ending the 31st December 1915—concl'd.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.		Number of offences reported. 1											REMARKS. 11
			Number of cases returned as true. 2	Number of cases brought to trial during the year. 3	Under trial during the year including pending from pre- vious year. 4	Acquitted or discharged. 5	Convicted. 6	Died, escaped or transferred to another province. 7	Remaining under trial. 8	Cases pending at the close of the year. 9	10		
I.—OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE—concl'd.													
Criminal breach of contracts and service—													
Chapter XIX { Sections 490 to 492	.. . . .	79	53	67	184	90	26	5	13	5		
" 493 to 498	.. . . .											
Offences relating to marriage—		55	30	32	63	42	5	3	18	8			
Chapter XX, Sections 500 to 502	.. . . .											
Defamation—													
Chapter XXI, Section 506	.. . . .		The threat being to cause death or other griev- ous hurt.									
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance—													
Chapter XXII, Sections 504 to 510	.. . . .		Other cases									
II.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.		12	7	7	13	4	4	3	5	3			
Code of Criminal Procedure.													
2 and 3 Defence of India Act.	1	1	1	1									
Chapter VIII, Sections 107, 108 and 119, Security for keeping the peace.	47	18	23	94	37	52	3	5	2				
Chapter VIII, Sections 109, 110, Security for good behaviour	54	55	59	67	8	56	1	2	2				
Section 133, Criminal Procedure Code	.. . . .	.. . . .	12	12		12						
144	.. . . .	.. . . .	1	1		1						
Breach of other Laws relating to—													
Ajmer Law Regulations (Octroi Rules)	13	13	13	15	3	11		1	1	1			
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, Act XI of 1878	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Army and Navy	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Cantonnments, Military Act XIII of 1889	422	421	427	583	49	522		4	12	7			
Cattle Trespass, Act I of 1871	.. . . .	20	20	22	52	27	20		1	1		
Chukidari Rules	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Coining and Mint, Act XXIII of 1870	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs, Act XXVII of 1871	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Emigration, Act XXI of 1883	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Excise on Spirits and Drugs, Act XII of 1896	73	69	80	97	15	69	1	12	4	5			
Forests, Regulation VI of 1874	236	236	236	259	19	234							
Gambling, Act III of 1867	.. . . .	20	17	17	110	17	93					
Hackney and Stage Carriages, Act XVI of 1861	.. . . .	3	3	5	5	5	5					
Land Acquisition, Act I of 1894	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Marriage, Christian, Act XV of 1872	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Municipalities, Regulation V of 1886	.. . . .	1,795	1,784	1,785	1,922	397	1,516	2	7	7		
Opium, Act I of 1878	.. . . .	61	60	60	64	5	55		4	3		
Police, Act V of 1861	.. . . .	1,421	1,421	1,426	1,490	53	1,436		1	1		
Poison, Act XIV of 1866	.. . . .	1	1	1	6	3	3					
Prisons and Prisoners, Act V of 1871	.. . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Printing Presses, Act XXV of 1867	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Notification No. 1267930, dated 4th March 1890	.. . . .	5	5	5	5	1	4					
Registration of Documents, Act IV of 1877	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's No. 520, dated 14th May, 1912.	.. . . .	1	1	1	6	.. .	6					
Stamps, Act II of 1899	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Telegraphs, Act XIII of 1885	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Treasure Trove, Act VI of 1878	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Vagrancy (European), Act IX of 1874	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Weights and Measures, Act XXXI of 1871	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .					
Rules for Registration of Births and Deaths	.. . . .	62	62	64	64	4	60					
Sanitary Rules	.. . . .	256	256	256	256	40	215		1	1		
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Act XI of 1890	.. . . .	49	48	48	54	18	36		1	1		
Cases committed to Sessions Court	.. . . .	.. . . .	23	39	21	17						
TOTAL	.	7,439	6,532	6,793	9,781	3,760	5,576	64	381	191			

NOTES—Column 1.—(1) "Attempts" should be entered immediately after the offences to which they relate.

(2) "Abetments" should be included with the substantive offences abetted.

(3) When giving the list of special and local laws against which offences have been committed, care should be taken to specify the title of each Act quoted, as well as its number and year. An Act of a local legislature should be distinguished by initial letters placed after the number of the Act.

Column 2.—All offences (casos) of which information was given, complaint made, or cognizance taken under Chapters IV, V, XIV, XVI, C. P. C., for the first time during the year, are to be shown, although some of the charges may not have been prosecuted, or may have turned out to be false.

Column 3.—This column should be the total of column 2, less the number of cases dismissed under section 203, C. P. C., and less all other cases in which a Magistrate declared that the charge was false, and that the offence never occurred, or which were dismissed as frivolous and vexatious, and in which the complainant was fined under section 250, C. P. C.

Column 5.—This column should be the total of columns 6 to 9, plus column 9 of previous statement.

Column 8.—Persons transferred from one court to another in the same Province are not to be entered in this column.

Column 9.—A note should be added in the column of remarks showing respectively the number of persons who died, escaped or were transferred.

General Cases committed or referred should not be included in this statement by the committing or referring Magistrates. The results of the trials in these cases should be shown by the Courts to which the cases are committed or referred. If the total of column 7 of Statement 4 be deducted from the total of column 2 of that Statement, the difference should correspond with the total of column 5 of this statement.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[vide Section III—Criminal.]

Judicial Statement No. 3—(Criminal).

No. 13.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in Ajmer-Merwara during the year ending the 31st December 1915.

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Court during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Persons under trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
	1					
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C and Section 495.	...	...	...	...	...
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace.	23	94	39	50	5	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, Security for good behaviour.	58	67	8	56	3	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X, Section 141.	5	5	4	1	...	
5. Prosecution, Chapter XXXV, Section 480.	1	1	...	1	...	
6. Frivolous or vexatious Accusations summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250.	...	...	...	...	...
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332.	1	1	...	1	...	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI.	1	1	...	1	...	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII, § 133.	39	79	67	12	...	
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, Section 563, against convicted offenders released under Section 562, § 552.	4	10	10	...	...
TOTAL	132	258	128	122	8	

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under Section 250 are not to be entered or convicted in Statements 2, 4 and 5, but the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of Remarks of Statement 2 against the complaints preferred by them.

Column 1, Sub-heads 2 and 3.—Cases under Sections 107, 108, 109, 110, 118, 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear under the appropriate heads of the Schedule in Statement 2. Persons convicted under these heads and required to give security or recognizance under Sections 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear in Statement 5.

Column 1, Sub-heads 4, 5 and 8.—Cases under these Sub-heads will not appear in Statements 2, 4 or 5. Jury cases under Chapter X will, however, appear in Statement 13.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 4—(Criminal).

No. 14.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1915.

CLASS OF COURTS.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.												REMARKS.
	Convicted.				On summary trial.				Committed or referred.				
	On regular trial.				Debtors passed.		Released on Probation, Section 66, Criminal Procedure Code.		Released on Probation, Section 662, Criminal Procedure Code.		Sentences passed.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Subordinate Magistrates, singly.	6,152	21	1,692	3,263	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	172
Subordinate Magistrates sitting singly.	2,312	20	1,503	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Magistrate 1st Class	2,243	23	538	645	...	...	...	908	...	...	...	28	101
Chief Magistrates of Districts	35	...	6	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Courts of Sessions	39	...	21	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	9,781	64	3,760	4,636	...	...	...	911	...	...	...	29	281
													6,600
													5,126

NOTES.—Column 1.—Sub-head, "Court of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on references under Section 123, C. P. C.
 Column 1.—Sub-head, "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under Sections 307 and 371, C. P. C.
 Column 2.—That is, this total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.

Column 3.—A note in the column of remarks showing separately how many accused persons were transferred to other provinces.

Column 4.—Persons whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment, for orders under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7, and if orders have not been passed.

Column 5 and 6.—Persons whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment, for orders under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7, and if orders have not been passed.

Column 7.—These cases will also be shown against the Magistrates who made the reference, entry being made as directed above.

Column 8.—An accused who has been sent to a lunatic asylum should be kept on the file and entered in this column until he has been tried and either convicted or acquitted.

Column 9.—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.

Column 10.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates' Courts, the starting point to be taken is not the date of complaint or information, but that of apprehension, or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given, commencing from the date of commitment. Against the Courts receiving the reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted, according to the orders passed by it, or as pending, if orders have not been passed.

General.—The figures in this statement should agree with those of Statment No. 9, and should include nothing else.

Judicial Statement No. 5—(Criminal).

No. 15.—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the district of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1915.

PERSONS SENTENCED TO										DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																			
CHARGE TRIED.										FINE.																			
Imprison- ment.		Forfeiture of Preceptry.		Forfeiture of Simple.		Tortorosa.		Penal Seritide.		Whipping.		Persons ordered to bind or tie severely, or recognizance for keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.		Persons imprisoned in detail of scarcity for Good behaviour.		Total amount of fees imposed during the year.		Amount paid by way of compensation.		IMPRISONMENT.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Subordinate Magistrates—																													
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.																													
Subordinate Magistrates, fitting 1st class.																													
Subordinate Magistrates, fitting 2nd class.																													
District Magistrate.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.																													
District Magistrates.																													
Courts of Sessions.																													
Superior Courts.																													
TOTAL.																													
1	1	2	551	76	4	4,936	34	80	26	4,439	400	60	22	6	...	33,908	26,030	1,547	192	327	108	26	..	20	13	1	1	1	

NOTE.—Column 1, "Sessions," and "Courts of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 31, 31 and 123, C. P. C.
Column 1, "Subordinate Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under Section 307 and 374, O.P.C.
Column 13.—Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of fines imposed by officers in the exercise of original jurisdiction only. Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under Section 345, Act X of 1882. Those awards should also be shown under the head "fines imposed" and "realized," in columns 18 and 19, for they form part of each fine.

General.—(1) The total of columns 5, 6 and 11 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 25 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the totals of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.
(2) This statement is meant to exhibit every sentence passed, and where two penalties are inflicted on the same offender, to exhibit them both. Further to reconcile the number of persons entered in this statement with the number of offenders sentenced, under Act XIII of 1880 in a footnote to "Arrested on appeal," those cases which are so far as possible included in the statement should be deducted from the total of persons sentenced, and the remainder will give the number of offenders sentenced.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III.—Criminal.]

Judicial Statement No. 6—(Criminal).

No. 16.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in Criminal Cases in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1915.

		Number of Persons.								
TRIBUNALS.		Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Court.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.
APPEALS AND REVISIONS.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
To District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate		163	***	109	2	***	14	29	1	1
" Court of Sessions		160	***	111	0	***	4	16	...	1
	Total	318	***	220	2	***	18	45	1	6

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided. The words "Applicants for revision," in the heading of this column should be held to include only accused persons on whose behalf an application for revision is made, or in whose interest the Magistrate or Judge may take steps to obtain revision on his own motion. Where such application is made, or such steps are taken, on behalf of a complainant, the fact should be noted, with the number of complainants concerned, in the column of Remarks. In the latter case, the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing in this column, will fall into their proper place in columns 3 to 13 according to the result of such application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court, on review or return.

Column 5.—Appeals dismissed under Section 423, C. P. C., should be entered in this column.

Column 9.—Orders of discharge set aside by a Superior Court under Section 436, C. P. C., should be entered in this column.

Column 10.—When a sentence is reversed or proceedings are quashed on appeal and a new trial or further enquiry is at the same time ordered, the Appellate Court should not fill in column 8 as well as column 10 or column 9, as well as column 10, in each case respectively, but should make the entry in column 10 only.

Column 13.—Duration of appeals, applications for revision, or references should be calculated thus:—

(1) Appeals from date of receipt in office of the petition of appeal;

(2) Applications for revision—from date of the order calling for the records; and

(3) Applications for revision—from the date of the letter from the Court making the reference.

(3) Cases dealt with by the Court otherwise than on application—from the date of the letter from the Court making the reference.

(4) Cases sent to the High Court by Lower Courts for revision—from the date of the letter from the Court making the reference.

General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under Section 421, Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in column 4, in which should also be included applicants for revision whose cases were disposed of by those

Courts without reference to the High Court, and in column 11 all persons whose cases were referred to the High Court.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,

Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT NO. 6A.—(Criminal).

No. 16.1.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision of Criminal Cases for Ajmer-Merwara in 1915-16.

		NUMBER OF PERSONS.								
TRIBUNAL.*		Died, or escaped, or transferred to another Province or appeals or applications withdrawn.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Pending trial.	REMARKS.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
 APPEALS.										12
High Court	•	25	7	14	...	2	...	1	1	...
 MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL APPLICATIONS.										...
High Court	•	65*	8	43	...	1	...	11	...	2

*This includes 3 pending since last year.

W. G. NEALR, Captain,
for First Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III—Civil.]

Judicial Statement No. 7—(Civil).

No. 17.—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the District of Ajmer-Mewara in the year 1915.

Notes.—Column 37.—Applications under section 205 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 should be entered in this column.
Column 38.—Oral suits brought under Chapter XVII of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered in this column.
Column 39.—Uncollected probate cases should be entered as suits in this column but as miscellaneous cases.
Column 40.—Applications under Sections 523 and 525 of the Civil Procedure Code and claims under Section 31 should be entered as suits in this column.
General.—In Statements VII, VIII, and IX only those plaints which have been registered should be shown. If the plaint should appear over again in the statements, it should not find entry in the statements. If an appeal against an order rejecting a registered plaint is granted

Vide Section III—Civil.]

No. 18.—Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1915.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Mervara.

(Part III-Civil.)

No. I.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Jimer-Merwara in the year 1915.

Part I.—Civil. Suits.

Court or Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF												AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	REMARKS.	
	Without Contest.			On Reference to Arbitration.			With Contest.			Decided.					
	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Parties concurred.	Judgment for Plaintiff or for Defendant.	Waiver of suit.	For defendant.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Parties concurred.	Judgment for Plaintiff or for Defendant.	Waiver of suit.	For defendant.			
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
High Court.	1,261	1	191	332	307	81	131	1	...	13	6	135	48	40·2	
High Court.	1,050	7	181	231	231	51	51	2	...	40	26	111	24	23·3	
High Court.	6,369	22	1,314	711	1,910	1,156	34	16	2	687	168	358	42	49·0	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	1,907	99	305	276	291	200	76	13	2	223	72	318	233	100·7	
Chief Courts of Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.	10,627	107	2,734	1,550	2,759	1,541	298	31	6	945	272	952	347	138·2	
														65·7	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in the column of remarks, and when deducted from the total of column 2 should leave a balance corresponding with the total of column 38 of Statement VII. If after deducting the arrears shown at the end of the previous year, the balance does not agree with the figures in column 38 of Statement VII, the difference should be explained.

Column 6.—When under section 102, C. P. C., a decree is wholly or partially made in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 8.—A case in which defendant appears, but a plaintiff does not, and defendant does not confess judgment and the case is therefore dismissed, the case should be entered in this column.

Columns 15 and 16.—As regards the average duration of suits, the date of presentation of the plaint shall be considered as the date of institution, unless some defect or omission requires to be amended before the plaint can be admitted, in which case the date of amendment shall be regarded as the date of institution.

With regard to applications for revision, the date of their presentation should alone be considered. In calculating average duration, the time that the suit has been actually pending in the particular Court should alone be taken into account.

Arrears have been omitted.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner and District Judge, Jimer-Merwara.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT NO. 9A—(CIVIL).

No. 20.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of the Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1916.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF										Days.
	WITHOUT COST.	ON DEPARTMENT TO ARBITRATION.	WITH COST.	JUDGEMENT FOR DEFENDANT.	JUDGEMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.	DISMISSED.	DECREE EX-PARTÉ.	DECREE ON CONCERN.	COMPROMISED.	WITHOUT TRIAL.	
1	1										
2	3	1	6	0	7	8	0	0	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—CIVIL COURTS.											
Unpaid Tribunals		26	...	10	7	3	...	...	...	2	1
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals		45	...	12	6	2	5	9	...	3	...
Small Cause Courts		150	...	24	23	3	6	18	...	32	23
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts		288	1	47	30	62	15	8	2	...	53
* Chief Courts of Districts		79	...	...	...	8	8	6	2	...	31
TOTAL	688	1	93	66	78	36	41	4	...	121	67
NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.											
(1) Cases under section 278, C. P. C., should be treated as Miscellaneous Judicial cases.											
(2) The classes of applications dealt with by Appellate Courts only, and specified in the note to Judicial Statement 10, Part 2, should not be shown in this statement.											
* Includes cases instituted under Succession Certificate Act, VII of 1889.											

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,

Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 21.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1915.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

Court or Circuit.	Total number of Appeals transferred to Courts concerned in other Provinces, C. P. C., before the Court.	Plaintiffs			Plaintiffs for default, or others where not prosecuted.			Contested.			Tended, (Remitted.)	On the road pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section XIV of 1858.	Remarks.
		Conformed.	Modified.	Dismissed.	Demanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Dismissed.	Referred.	Remitted.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
Appeals from original decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Days.
A.—CIVIL COURTS.															...
District Appellate Courts (other than Chief Courts of Districts).	69	2	...	6	2	...	...	3	19	10	14	2	11	1	628
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts.	382	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	76	14	67	25	160	...	2004
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province.															
Total	451	2	...	56	2	...	...	3	95	21	81	27	161	1	1336

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 11. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year. If not decided, this column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of remarks.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,

Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 10A—(Civil).

No. 22.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1915.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Classes of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	HEARD ex parte.						CONTESTED.						Pending.	Average duration of Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 651, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts confirmed in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed in other C.P.C.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																Days.	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	18	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	1	...	...	29·8	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts.	87	...	1	3	29	...	...	...	19	1	7	...	27	...	43·0	...	
TOTAL	105	2	1	6	29	...	...	...	21	7	11	1	27	...	30·4	...	

Note 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—1. This statement should include not only appeals from orders under Section 558 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also appeals in miscellaneous judicial cases, i.e., the cases entered in Judicial Statement IX, Part II, and the following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code which are dealt with by Appellate Courts only, viz.:—

(1) Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, section 692.

(2) Applications for review of judgment, section 693.

(3) Applications for leave to withdraw or transfer an appeal, Section 25·J.

(4) Applications for review of an appeal, Sections 693, 690.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,

Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT NO. 10 A.—(CIVIL).

No. 22 A.—Statement showing the business of the High Court for Ajmer-Merwara in 1915-16.

Court or Centre.	Total No. of appeals or writ petitions filed before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Dismissal for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Rejected as based on insufficient grounds.	Judgment or order modified.	Judgment or order confirmed.	Case remanded.	Pending.	Objections under order 41, Rule 22, C. P. C., Act V. of 1906.		Remarks.
									Of those pending more than three months	Of those pending less than three months	
1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Appeals</i>											
High Court	63*	...	3	35	13	4	4	1	13	4	...
<i>Miscellaneous Civil Applications</i>											
High Court	338	...	5	251	...	7	39	16	30	8	...

*Includes 11 cases pending since last year.

W. G. NEALE, Captain,

for First Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 11—(Civil).

No. 23.—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1915.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS PRESENTED OR EXECUTION OF DECREES APPLIED FOR IN THE YEAR.	PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.		WHOLLY INSTRUCTED.	SETTLEMENT OBTAINED IN PART.	AMOUNT REALIZED.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS PRESENTED WHICH WERE NOT PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.	ON WHICH IMMOVABLE PROPERTY	ON WHICH ROSENTHAL WAS GIVEN	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	REMARKS.															
		1	2					3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																										
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																										
Unpaid Tribunals	1,925	15	165	335	410	270	20	4,702	...	1	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	856	...	172	254	357	73	23	2,523	...	...	3	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts	8,827	116	1,117	2,816	3,746	1,032	352	40,699	...	18	98	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	2,908	29	443	695	1,234	508	203	122,004	...	6	19	48	62	18	37	...	...	31	2	...	...	...	...	...	44
Chief Courts of Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13,816	160	1,896	4,100	5,777	1,588	508	169,928	...	21	123	361	53	18	37	..	47	2	...	44	...	...	...	...

Note.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 7.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

[See Section III—Civil.]

No. 2.—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.										AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.				GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS AND ANNUAL EXPENSES INCURRED AND DISBURSED.				REMARKS.		
Court or Coram.		Granted.		Rejected.		Appealed.		Proceedings at the close of the year.		Settled.		Admitted.		Discharged during the year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Total amount for fees etc.																				
1																				
Govt. other than Chief Courts of Districts																				
Sub-judges, (Ajmer and Merwara).	109	...	43	2	41	23	...	43	138,106	0	0	...	10,199	0	0	7,170	0	
Chief Courts of Districts	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Superior Courts	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
TOTAL	•	109	...	43	2	41	23	...	43	138,106	0	0	...	10,199	0	0	7,170	0

Notes.—Column 1.—Sub-judges, "Courts of inferior Chief Courts of Districts."—Specially empowered under Section 300, Act X of 1877.

Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

Column 3.—Applications struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted should be entered in this column.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,

Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 13—(Civil and Criminal).

No. 25.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1915.

		JURY TRIALS.			ASSESSORS' TRIALS.		
		Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Jury Trials.	Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which the Judge did not refer under Section 263, C. P. C.
Established or average number of Juries or Assessors in each Court and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Wholly.	Partially.	One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.—CIVIL COURTS.							
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870. } Assessors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.							
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. Juries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction Juries	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
TOTAL	2	...	22	...	...	...	18
					10	11	12
					0	12	13.

NOTES.—Column 4.—The figures given in this column should agree with the totals of columns 10, 11 and 12. Cases in which, owing to the accused having pleaded guilty, or for other causes, the opinions of the Assessors are not taken, should be entered in columns 4, 10, 11 or 12.

Column 13.—Not in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.

[File Section III—Registration.]

FORM No. I.

No. 26.—Statement of Instruments registered, and of the value of property transferred by registered Instruments, in the District of Ajmer-Merwara for the year ending the 31st December, 1915.

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

COMPULSORY.

District.	Number of Registration Office.	Instruments of gift [section 17, clause (a)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 64 and 119 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage.	Other instruments registered under section 67, clauses (4) and (c).	Instruments of perpetual lease [section 17, clause (d)].	All instruments of lease (other than perpetual lease) compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (d).						
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Registrar of Assurance, Ajmer.	1	2	3,600	3,600										
Sub-Registrar, Ajmer.	1	16	10,420	260	32,468	...	2	5,000	65	47,263	...	...	364	...
Do. Nasirabad	1	6	400	37	17,332	...	69	4,51,141	51	24,720	1	...	35	43
Do. Bharwar	1	6	4,854	61	63,579	...	251	2,02,689	11	53,433	...	...	30	1,510
Do. Kekri	1	1	100	18	11,614	...	15	11,329	1	...	...	...	17	1,600
Do. Todiarpur	1	...	...	7	2,035	...	1	3,010	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Deoli	1	...	...	2	6,000	...	1	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7	27	10,443	307	42,116	...	670	6,77,378	181	1,25,675	1	1	334	3,162

REGISTRATION AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

COMPULSORY.

OPTIONAL.

	Amount of premium paid in cases.	Aggregate value.	Total compulsory registrations.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage.	Instruments of lease.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses a and b.	Awards (section 17, clause 1).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Registrar of Assurance, Ajmer.	...	4	8,600	8,600	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Registrar, Ajmer.	...	1,213	8,34,421	82	6,377	208	16,000	20	149	2	100	...	...	...
Do. Nasirabad	...	29	42,605	29	1,034	28	1,792	29	140	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Bharwar	20	320	32,203	10	1,607	93	6,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Kekri	...	55	21,073	4	210	12	721	...	...	2	52	...	...	...
Do. Todiarpur	...	12	6,103	7	610	10	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Deoli	3	5	6,200	1	80	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	70	1,759	12,47,747	140	9,505	263	26,072	31	280	4	132	...	...

REGISTRATION AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

REGISTRATION AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.

OPTIONAL

COMPULSORY.

INSTRUMENTS OF GIFT OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY (SECTION 123, CLAUSE 2, OF THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT).

INSTRUMENTS OF SALE, ETC., OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY (SECTION 18, CLAUSE D).

OBLIGATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY (SECTION 18, CLAUSE F).

ALL OTHER DOCUMENTS REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 18, CLAUSE F.

TOTAL OF REGISTRATIONS IN BOOK IV.

NUMBER OF WILLS REGISTERED, BOOK IV.

NUMBER.

AGGREGATE VALUE.

NUMBER.

AGGREGATE VALUE.

NUMBER OF WRITTEN AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT REGISTERED, OTHER THAN THOSE CONFERRED BY WILLS, BOOK III.

	Number.	Aggregate value.													
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
Registrar of Assurance, Ajmer.	225	Rs.	1,111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Sub-Registrar, Ajmer.	226	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222
Do. Nasirabad	41	2,677	2,677	2,677	2,677	2,677	2,677	2,677	2,677	2,677	2,677	2,677	2,677	2,677	2,677
Do. Bharwar	111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Do. Kekri	112	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Do. Todiarpur	113	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Do. Deoli	1	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
TOTAL	213	20,213	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

H. C. GREENFIELD, I.C.S.,
Registrar of Assurances, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III—Municipalities.]

TABLE I.

No. 27.—Population and constitution of the Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1915-1916.

Province,	Number of Munici- palities.	Population within Municipal Limits.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.							
			Ex- officio.	Nom- inated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non- officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Ajmer	1	86,273	...	6	17	23	2	21	8	15
Beawar	1	22,800	3	2	15	20	3	17	2	18
Kekri	1	5,926	1	8	...	9	2	7	...	9

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 2S.—Statement showing the receipts of the Municipalities in Ajmer-

		MUNICIPAL RATES											
		(i) Octroi.											
Name of division and district.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Balance in hand at close of last year.			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
			4	5	6	Class I (Articles of food or drink for men and animals).	Class II (Animals for slaughter).	Class III (Fowl, lighting and washing).	Class IV (Building materials).	Class V (Drugs, guns and spicery).	Class VI (Tobacco).	Class VII (Cloth).	Class VIII (Mccale).
1	2	3											
Ajmer-Merwara.	1	Ajmer . . .	Rs. 42,203	Rs. A. 73,121	Rs. 9,044	Rs. 7,015	Rs. 4,153	Rs. A. 5,616	Rs. A. 2,732	Rs. A. 33,541	Rs. A. 5,088		
	2	Beawar . . .	20,465	10,930	700	6,674	2,052	5,391	2,097	6,934	1,402		
	3	Kekri . . .	18,976	4,701 10	...	1,270	558	1,709 10	167 10	3,888 10	612 10		
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1915-1916		81,650	94,755	9,831	14,908	6,763	12,016	4,996	44,163	7,182		
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1914-1915			89,242	92,318	9,311	14,110	7,018	11,072	6,596	48,131	8,908		
II. REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.—(ii)													
Ajmer-Merwara.													
Ajmer-Merwara.	1	Ajmer . . .	2,932	484	...	...	...	...	3,476	7,838	70	21,385	
	2	Beawar . . .	200	...	...	...	...	...	200	3,842	33	69	
	3	Kekri . . .	716	...	...	...	...	...	716	1,571	131	...	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1915-1916		3,908	481	...	...	...	...	4,392	13,251	246	21,454	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1914-1915			3,103	636	...	...	...	...	3,659	8,532	256	10,304	
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).													
Ajmer-Merwara.													
From Government.													
Ajmer-Merwara.													
Ajmer-Merwara.	1	Ajmer . . .	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	
	2	Beawar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	...	...	7,500	
	3	Kekri . . .	...	...	4	...	...	...	500	...	...	500	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1915-1916		...	...	...	...	...	...	100	7,500	...	8,000	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1914-1915			1,50,579	...	...	...	...	...	500	37,500	...	37,500	

(i) Only net collections should be shown.

(ii) Initial fires under special Acts should be credited under "Fines."

(iii) Additional columns (if any) should be numbered 22 (d), 22 (e), etc. or 23.

(iv) If the value of all charges issued during the year is greater than the

(v) Figures should be shown in distinctive type.

No. II.

Merwara during the year ending 31st March, 1916.

AND TAXES.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.

Fees and revenue from educational institutions.		Fees and revenue from medical institutions.		Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter houses.		Fees and revenue from tramways and savings from rentals.		OTHER FEES (TO BE SPECIFIED IN DETAIL IN AS MANY COLUMNS AS MAY BE NECESSARY.)		INTEREST OF INVESTMENTS.		Premium on loans and interests from Promissory Notes.		
31	32	33	34	35 (i)ii)	35 (a)	35 (b)	35 (c)	35 (d)	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	...	6,653	...	559	129	...	...	...	1,274	...	...	...	...	37,946
176	434	...	...	...	...	540	300	...	...	...	5,384
155	47	3	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	360	2,355
331	...	6,652	47	1,026	129	...	...	...	1,699	300	...	...	360	45,695
428	...	4,661	51	973	103	...	...	...	2,303	...	...	...	60	33,824

MISCELLANEOUS

EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT

(c) 26 (d), etc., or 35 (c), 35 (d), etc.
value of all cheques cashed during the year the difference should be entered in this column.

[Vide Section III—Municipalities.]

FORM

No. 29.—Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipality.

Name of division and district.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES.							
			General administration, (i) office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistratus establishment, etc.	Collection of taxes, including Bonded Warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money boxes, repairs to out-posts, etc.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Rentals (other than octroi).	Pensions and gratuities.	Annuities.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Ajmer-Merwara .	1	Ajmer	Rs. 18,809	Re. 7,734	Re. ::	Re. ::	Rs. ::	Rs. 306	Rs. ::	
	2	Beawar	11,129	3,765	::	::	::	430	::	
	3	Kekri	262	2,786	::	::	::	18	::	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1915-1916			30,800	14,285	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	754	... . . . .
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1914-1915			30,000	13,971	... . . . .	.. . . . .	... . . . .	1,118	... . . . .
PUBLIC HEALTH										
Ajmer-Merwara .	1	Ajmer	Plague charges.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses	Pounds.	Dak bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Veterinary charges.	Registration of births and deaths.
	2	Beawar	286	851	250	885	.. . . . .	7,055	1,002	104
	3	Kekri	147	565	.. . . . .	169	.. . . . .	2,362	1,410	153
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1915-1916			433	1,330	250	1,054	... . . . .	10,497	2,462	269
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1914-1915			797	1,863	357	1,056	... . . . .	11,233	2,277	167
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Ajmer-Merwara .			Actual cost of work done for private individuals.	OTHER ITEMS (TO BE SPECIFIED IN DETAIL IN AS MANY COLUMNS AS MAY BE NECESSARY).						
	1	Ajmer	Printing.	Firing midday gun.	Miscellaneous.	Exhibition.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
	2	Beawar	44	45	45 (a)	45 V. (b)	45(c)	46	47	48
Ajmer-Merwara .	1	Ajmer	942	2,560	99	3,808	.. . . . .	6,467	36,939	2,56,121
	2	Beawar . . . . .	.. . . . .	754	.. . . . .	107	.. . . . .	861	861	63,354
	3	Kekri . . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	1,280	.. . . . .	1,280	1,280	11,806
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1915-1916			942	3,314	99	5,195	.. . . . .	8,608	39,080	83,1281
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1914-1915			572	4,083	864	9,433	50	14,430	23,599	57,7957

(i) It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges as to be shown as cannot be properly shown should be shown under the heads to which the purpose belongs and not under these heads.

(ii) If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of (iii) Cost of buildings erected or stores used for special work, e.g., for water works, should be charged to those Works, cost of (iv) Contributions should be classified according to the object for which they are made, e.g., for schools under Public Inspections, under this head.

(v) Additional columns (if any) should be numbered 45 (b), 45 (c), etc.

(vi) If the value of all cheques cashed during the year is greater than a value of all cheques issued during the year the difference

(vii) Figures should be shown in distinctive type.

No. III.

palities in Ajmer-Merwara during the year ending 31st March, 1915.

PUBLIC SAFETY.						PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.					
Total.	Firo (establishment, purchase of fireengines, buckets, re-pairs, etc.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, etc.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., re-pairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	WATER-SUPPLY.	DRAINAGE.	Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) latrines.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26,949	21	11,396	11,417	4,663	39,169	...	...	81,747	6,709		
15,324	1	3,954	4,035	7,684	415	320	79	13,329	2,979		
3,066	...	1,369	1,369	...	...	...	31	1,603	523		
45,339	22	16,719	80	...	16,821	12,847	39,584	320	110	96,679	10,211
45,089	30	13,790	84	...	13,904	2,75,791	22,517	...	212	1,12,606	8,421

AND CONVENIENCE.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

**CONTRI-
BUTIONS.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

AND CONVENIENCE.										(to)				
PUBLIC WORKS.										INTEREST ON LOANS.				
Establishment. (ii)	Buildings. (iii)	Roads.	Stores. (iv)	Miscellaneou.	Total.	Schools and Colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, Museum, Mon- steries, etc.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous year.	Interest due on account of current year.	Incoms-tax.	Discount.
31	32	33	34	34(c)	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	(a)	43
4,332	274	27,165	..	1,74,492	5,184	1,140	6,824	29,199	29,199	..	..	831	..	
783	35	5,052	3	262	35,378	2,823	3,670	685	7,178	578	..	..	831	..
..	7	294	..	..	3,883	1,967	216	..	2,183	25	..	..	..	..
5,115	316	32,511	3	262	21,8753	9,974	3,886	1,825	15,685	608	29,199	..	831	..
5,232	2,857	32,303	..	220	477,412	10,169	4,049	1,645	15,863	2,080	8,276	..	321	..

EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT

BALANCE.

РЕМАКС.

under any of the other heads. Wherever establishment is employed, or works are constructed for a particular purpose only, the charge

the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those, and not under this head.
such buildings or stores only will be shown here, as properly cannot be shown under any of the other heads.
etc. Contribution not made for any particular purpose or for a purpose for which no separate head is provided, should be charged

should be entered in this column.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Aimer-Henwara.

FORM

[*Vide* Section III.—Municipalities.]

No. 30.—Statement showing the quantity or value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by the
or expenditure per head, and the incidence

NOTE.—The quantity, value or number of the goods on which refunds are granted can be

No. IV.

several Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the year ending 31st March, 1916, the average consumption of taxation per head of population.

REFINED SUGAR.					UNREFINED SUGAR.					GHI.					
(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collect- ed.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collect- ed.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collect- ed.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collect- ed.	(e) Net average consump- tion per head of popula- tioo.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collect- ed.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collect- ed.	(e) Net average consump- tion per head of popula- tion.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	M. S. Ch.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	M. S. Ch.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	M. S. Ch.	
51,376	21,674	47,137	19,886	0 21 12	...	...	...	...	...	20,145	15,738	18,731	14,634	0 8 11
22,170	11,085	6,437	3,219	0 11 5	4,665	1,166	1,991	498	0 3 8	6,740	4,213	4,058	2,536	0 7 2	
7,216	1,804	1,956	489	0 13 3	3,327	416	2,947	368	0 19 11	1,548	774	747	373	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
80,762	34,563	55,530	23,594	...	7,992	1,582	4,938	866	...	28,433	20,725	23,536	17,543	...	
81,551	35,119	56,467	24,339	...	7,760	1,682	3,655	733	...	28,683	20,563	20,557	15,316	...	
CLASS II.—ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER.					OIL.					CLASS III.—INCLUDING OIL AND OILSEEDS AND ARTICLES USED FOR FUEL, LIGHTING AND WASHING.					
(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collect- ed.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collect- ed.	(e) Net average consump- tion per head of population.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collect- ed.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collect- ed.	(e) Net average consump- tion per head of population.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collect- ed.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collect- ed.	(e) Net average consump- tion per head of population.	
31	82	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
Heads.	Rs.	Heads.	Rs.	Heads.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	M. S. Ch.	
96,471	9,044	96,471	9,044	1·12	17,813	557	15,755	492	0 2 11	439,848	7,556	432,074	7,015	5 0 5	
12,635	790	12,635	790	0 55	Mds.	861	108	679	85 0 1 3	Rs.	33,783	Rs.	31,607	Rs. a. p.	
...	147	18	147	18	0 0 15	Mds.	64,300	9,103	44,260	6,598	9 15 6
Heads.	Rs.	Heads.	Rs.	Heads.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M. S. Ch.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M. S. Ch.	
109,106	9,834	109,106	9,834	...	1,008 Rs. 17,813	633	826 Rs. 15,755	595	...	515,207	18,237	485,013	14,892	...	
Heads.	Rs.	Heads.	Rs.	Heads.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M. S. Ch.	Rs.	33,783	Rs.	31,607	Rs. a. p.	
103,132	9,311	103,132	9,311	...	1,337 Rs. 20,937	821	1,314 Rs. 18,965	757	...	483,656	16,525	460,364	14,120	...	
										Rs.	37,673	Rs.	30,448	Carts	
										Carts	1,215	Carts	1,207	Carts	

ascertained by deducting (c) from (a) and the amount refunded by deducting (d) from (b).

No. 30.—Statement showing the quantity or value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by the or expenditure per head, and the incidence

			CLASS IV.—ARTICLES USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.						
			(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collected.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collected.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.		
			46	47	48	49	50		
AJMER-MERWARA	Ajmer-Merwara	1 Ajmor	Mds. 3,882 Rs. 52,130 Carts 24,758	Rs. 5,685	Mds. 3,346 Rs. 33,116 Carts 19,245	Rs. 4,153	Mds. S. Ch. 0 1 13 Rs. a. p. 0 9 8 Carts 22		
		2 Beawar	Mds. 99,763 Carts 29,058	2,052	Mds. 99,763 Carts 29,058	2,052	Mds. S. Ch. 3 39 4 Rs. a. p. 1 14 10 ...		
		3 Kekri	Mds. 1,561 Rs. 5,907 Carts 1,686	559	Mds. 1,561 Rs. 5,907 Carts 1,686	559			
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1915-16		Mds. 96,206 Rs. 58,037 Carts 55,502	8,296	Mds. 95,670 Rs. 40,023 Carts 49,989	6,764	...		
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1914-15		Mds. 106,803 Rs. 49,523 Carts 56,366	8,162	Mds. 106,107 Rs. 86,203 Carts 53,093	7,017	...		
			CLASS VII.—INCLUDING CLOTH, PIECE-GOODS, ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES OF DRESS.						
			(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collect- ed.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collect- ed.	(e) Net average consumption per head of population.		
			66	67	68	69	70		
AJMER-MERWARA	Ajmer-Merwara	1 Ajmor	Rs. 16,63,412	Rs. 49,625	Rs. 11,53,035	Rs. 33,841	Rs. a. p. 13 5 10		
		2 Beawar	6,52,735	7,003	6,85,650	6,926	Rs. 5,47,171 Mds. 566		
		3 Kekri	Mds. 76,184 Rs. 1,53,936	3,558	Mds. 72,779 Rs. 1,47,061	3,392	Mds. S. Ch. 12 34 3 Rs. 51,327 Mds. 2,604		
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1915-16		Mds. 76,184 Rs. 25,10,133	60,166	Mds. 72,779 Rs. 19,85,746	44,159	Rs. 3,230 Rs. 5,96,498		
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1914-15		Mds. 23,01,718 Mds. 63,826	63,332	Mds. 60,767 Rs. 21,89,555	48,137	Mds. 4,506 Rs. 6,03,087		
			CLASS VIII.—METALS						
			(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax col- lected.	(c) Net imports.				
			71	72	73				

NOTE.—The quantity, value or number of the goods on which refunds are granted can be

No. IV—continued.

several Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the year ending 31st March, 1915, the average consumption of taxation per head of population.

CLASS V.—DRUGS, GUMS, SPICES, AND PERFUMES.					CLASS VI.—TOBACCO.					CLOTH AND PIECE-GOODS AND ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.				
(a) Gross imports	(b) Gross amount of tax collect- ed.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collect- ed.	(e) Net average consump- tion per head of popula- tion.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collect- ed.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collect- ed.	(e) Net average consump- tion per head of popula- tion.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collect- ed.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collect- ed.	(e) Net average consump- tion per head of popula- tion.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Rs. 1,50,939	Rs. 6,857	Rs. 1,27,092	Rs. 5,816	Rs. a. p. 1 7 7	Rs. 1,02,521	Rs. 3,204	Rs. 87,417	Rs. 2,732	Rs. a. p. 1 0 3	Rs. 12,55,494	Rs. 35,234	Rs. 8,10,297	Rs. 25,322	Rs. n. p. 9 6 0
Mds. 3,556 Rs. 3,93,209 Mds. 28,977 Rs. 296	8,977	Mds. 1,037 Rs. 2,52,016 Mds. 10,769 Rs. 296	5,864	11 0 10 M. S. Ch. 0 1 13 Rs. a. p. 0 0 9½	Mds. 14,048	6,075	Mds. 4,784	2,052	M. S. Ch. 0 8 6	Rs. 6,92,735	7,003	6,85,650	6,926	30 1 2
Mds. 32,533 Rs. 54,534	19,878	Mds. 11,806	12,899	...	Mds. 14,844	9,178	Mds. 5,451	4,951	...	Mds. 76,184	49,705	Mds. 72,779	35,640	...
		Rs. 3,79,404			Rs. 1,02,521		Rs. 87,417			Rs. 1,02,215		Rs. 16,43,008		
Mds. 22,778	15,257	Mds. 10,892	11,072	...	Mds. 21,027	10,781	Mds. 11,956	6,596	...	Mds. 63,826	53,533	Mds. 60,767	39,997	...
Rs. 3,76,294		Rs. 1,96,954			Rs. 95,255		Rs. 79,230			Rs. 23,88,025		Rs. 19,28,859		

AND ARTICLES OF TAL.		CLASS IX.—DYING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.					CLASS X.—MISCELLANEOUS.					INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.			REMARKS.	
(d) Net amount of tax collect- ed.	(e) Net average consump- tion per head of popula- tion.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collect- ed.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collect- ed.	(e) Net average consump- tion per head of popula- tion.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Gross amount of tax collect- ed.	(c) Net imports.	(d) Net amount of tax collect- ed.	(e) Net average consump- tion per head of popula- tion.	Bonded ware- house.	Com- position of octroi.	Class I (Net collec- tions).	Total octroi (Net collec- tions).	
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Rs. 5,088 1,400 612	Rs. n. p. 1 14 2 M. S. Ch. 0 0 15 Rs. a. p. 1 12 1 M. S. Ch. 0 17 5½	Rs. 33,093 1,190	Rs. 29,036 —	Rs. 907 —	Rs. n. p. 0 5 5 Mds. 54,764	Rs. 1,49,608 3,778	Rs. 4,675 Mds. 53,579	Rs. 1,44,888 3,761	Rs. 4,528 M. S. Ch. 2 14 1 Rs. a. p. 1 4 4 ...	Rs. n. p. 1 10 9 M. S. Ch. 2 14 1 Rs. a. p. 1 4 4 ...	Rs. n. p. 8 6 6 M. S. Ch. 2 14 1 Rs. a. p. 1 4 4 ...	Rs.	Rs. a. p. 0 14 8 0 7 5 0 12 8 ...	Rs. a. p. 1 12 3 1 12 5 2 1 9½ ...		
7,130	...	76,020	2,375	60,167	1,880	...	Mds. 53,764 Rs. 1,44,888	8,453 Rs. 1,44,888	Mds. 53,579 —	8,289 ...	...	...	...	...
8,908	...	65,156	2,027	42,176	1,318	...	Rs. 1,90,826 Mds. 205,052	18,321 Mds. 205,001	1,76,809 17,903	...	...	...	...	...

ascertained by deducting (c) from (a), and the amount refunded by deducting (d) from (b).

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara,

No. 31.—Rainfall Return for the year 1915-1916.

[Vide Section V.]

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Mervara.

		Demand for 1915-1916.		Realised during the year.		Balance at the end of the year.		Remission.		Outstanding Balance.	
Description of Revenue.		Balance of previous years.	Demand for current year.	Total demand.	On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Total.	On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Total.	Balances.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Land Revenue.</i>											
Khalas	Variable	Rs. 8,301	Rs. 8,301	Rs. 8,084	Rs. 11,326	Rs. 217	Rs. 217	Rs. 11,326	Rs. 217	Rs. 217	Rs. 217
AJMER	{ Khalas Trust Land Fixed & Variable Istithadar	... 412 ... 2,482 ... 68,692	1,04,289 1,2,482 1,14,734	1,04,701 2,482 1,73,426	... 404 ... 2,176 ... 81,129	33,387 306 33,605	33,375 306 33,605	... 33,387 ... 306 ... 33,605	... 8 ... 8 ... 8	... 8 ... 8 ... 8	33,375 306 33,605
TOTAL		69,104	2,29,806	2,88,910	1,62,311	67,495	28,823	96,318	67,495	28,823	96,318
MERWARA	{ Fixed Variable	1,778 36	81,305 876	83,133 912	64,643 36	65,293 849	26,712 63	1,128 ... 63	27,840 ... 63	973 ... 63	26,807 ... 63
TOTAL		1,814	82,231	84,045	66,456	686	65,142	26,775	1,128	27,903	973
TOTAL AJMER AND MERWARA		60,918	3,12,037	3,72,955	2,17,707	30,967	2,48,734	9,4,270	29,951	1,24,221	973
<i>Water Revenue.</i>											
AJMER	{ Khalas Fixed and Variable Trust Land Fixed & Variable	... 18,143 ... 497	18,143 497	16,552 497	... 16,552 ... 497	1,581 ... 497	1,581 ... 497	... 1,581 ... 497	... 1,581 ... 497	... 1,581 ... 497	1,581
TOTAL		... 18,640	18,640	17,059	... 17,059	1,581	1,581	... 1,581 ... 497	1,581	1,581	1,581
MERWARA	{ Khalas Fixed & Variable Trust Land	... 656	15,569	16,225	11,147	635	11,772	4,422	31	4,463	31
TOTAL		... 656	15,569	16,225	11,147	626	11,772	4,422	31	4,463	31
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA		656	34,209	34,966	28,206	626	25,831	6,003	31	6,034	31
TOTAL LAND AND WATER REVENUE		61,574	3,46,246	4,07,820	2,46,373	31,592	2,77,665	1,00,273	29,982	1,30,235	973
AJMER-MERWARA											
Miscellaneous.											
AJMER		829	22,016	23,445	22,040	651	22,691	576	178	576	178
MERWARA		431	916	1,346	710	431	1,147	199	199	199	199
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA		1,260	23,631	24,791	22,756	1,082	23,658	775	178	775	178
GRAND TOTAL		62,834	3,65,777	4,32,611	2,68,729	32,674	3,01,403	1,01,018	30,160	1,31,208	973
											1,00,075
											30,160
											1,30,235

Column 2.—Includes Rs. 218 on account of Renta recovered under rule 14 of the remission rules.

Column 3.—Includes Rs. 5,086 on account of difference of rent now assessed on free grants.

Column 4.—Includes Rs. 161 on account of collection for this year recovered in previous years and excludes Rs. 41,058 under suspension on account of Istamnari Jawa.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

FORM I.

No. 33.—*Capital account of advances actually made by Government in the Ajmer-Merwara District during the year 1915-16.*

	OUTSTANDING AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			MEAN OUTSTANDING.			INTEREST AT 3½ PER CENT. ON MEAN OUTSTANDING.		
	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans account .	77,073	69,316	1,46,389	93,294	70,872	1,64,166	85,183	70,044	1,55,227	2,981	2,451	5,432
Agriculturists Loans account .	47,576	70,688	1,18,264	75,096	98,281	1,73,377	61,336	84,484	1,45,820	2,147	2,957	5,104
TOTAL .	1,24,649	1,40,004	2,64,653	1,68,390	1,69,153	3,37,543	1,46,519	1,54,528	3,01,047	5,128	5,408	10,536

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

FORM II.

No. 34.—Treasavi account of Local Government with Agricultural borrowers in Ajmer-Merwara for 1915-16.

OF AJMER-MERWARA FOR 1915-1916.

PARTICULARS.	LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.						AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.						TOTAL (NINE ACTS).					
	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.
PRINCIPAL.																		
Outstanding at the commencement of the year	77,073	7	5	69,315	14	6	01,46,389	5	5	11,555	11	6	70,687	14	11	11,18,263	10	5
Advanced during the year	17,975	0	0	6,678	8	0	24,653	8	0	41,201	8	0	41,198	8	0	50,176	8	0
Total advanced	96,048	7	5	76,994	6	6	01,51,012	13	5	88,777	3	6	11,11,886	6	11	2,00,655	10	6
Amount due for collection during the year (including arrears)	22,266	15	1	35,703	2	2	57,970	1	3	20,424	9	10	56,919	3	6	77,343	13	4
Remitted during the year																42,669	1	11
Collected during the year	1,754	11	3	5,122	1	5	6,876	12	8	13,681	0	9	13,665	6	7	27,286	7	4
Total remitted and collected	1,754	11	3	5,122	1	5	6,876	12	8	13,681	0	9	13,605	6	7	27,286	7	4
Balance outstanding at the end of the year	93,293	12	2	70,872	4	7	1,64,166	0	9	75,096	2	9	98,281	0	4	1,73,377	3	1
Amount suspended by competent authority																1,68,389	14	11
Amount overdue	20,512	3	10	30,581	0	9	61,093	4	7	6,743	9	1	43,313	12	11	50,057	6	0
INTEREST.																27,255	12	11
Arrears of interest suspended and overdue at commencement of the year	849	5	0	5,507	14	11	6,387	3	11	135	12	0	338	14	6	474	10	6
Interest falling due within the year	3,327	14	1	6,109	1	4	6,01	2	5	3,929	0	6	3,418	3	1	1,107	4	6
Total interest for collection within the year	4,177	3	1	10,286	4	5	10,286	4	5	3,553	16	11	1,446	3	0	5,000	2	11
Remitted during the year																7,731	3	0
Collected during the year																4,525	8	5
Total remitted and collected																7,565	4	4
Suspended by competent authority																1,708	6	11
Arrears of interest overdue at the end of the year	1,169	2	3	5,096	3	4	6,265	5	7	1,323	8	7	1,056	13	10	2,380	6	5
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.																2,492	10	10
Remitted during the year																6,153	1	2
Collected during the year																8,616	12	0
Under suspension at the end of the year																		
Overdue at the end of the year																		

* This includes the figures of grass taxavi issued as below:—
 Amount drawn by bills
 Loss

Collection through Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests
 Net Balance due

Rs. A. P.
 = 42,651 4 8

Rs. A. P.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
 Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

FORM III.

No. 35.—TACCAVI.—*Financial Results of Loan Operations for 1915-16.*

	LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.			AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.			TOTAL (BOTH ACTS).		
	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Interest at 3½ per cent. on mean outstanding shown in Statement I . . .	2,981	2,451	5,432	2,147	2,957	5,104	5,128	5,408	10,536
(2) Interest collected during the year . . .	3,008	1,018	4,021	2,281	389	2,620	5,238	1,402	6,640
(3) Balance of interest accruing to Government after deduction of (1) . . .	+27	-1,438	-1,411	+84	-2,568	-2,484	+110	-4,006	-3,896
(4) Remissions of principal during the year . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Net result (profit or loss) for the year 1915-16 . . .	Profit 27	Loss 1,438	Loss 1,411	Profit 84	Loss 2,568	Loss 2,484	Profit 110	Loss 4,006	Loss 3,896
(6) Net result for previous years—									
1914-15 . . .	Loss 197	Loss 971	Loss 1,168	Profit 603	Loss 1,107	Loss 499	Profit 411	Loss 2,078	Loss 1,667
1913-14 . . .	Loss 23,083	Loss 62,131	Loss 85,214	Loss 18,635	Loss 37,368	Loss 51,003	Loss 36,718	Loss 99,499	Loss 1,36,217
1912-13 . . .	Loss 2,747	Loss 1,272	Loss 4,019	Loss 2,942	Loss 1,049	Loss 3,991	Loss 5,689	Loss 2,321	Loss 8,010
1911-12 . . .	Loss 1,149	Loss 2,686	Loss 3,835	Loss 1,022	Loss 1,260	Loss 2,282	Loss 2,171	Loss 3,946	Loss 6,117
1910-11 . . .	Profit 806	Profit 3,501	Profit 4,307	Loss 22,634	Loss 84,444	Loss 57,078	Loss 21,828	Loss 30,943	Loss 52,771
(7) Expenditure on free grants-in-aid towards the construction of private works, or on establishment for well-boring or other outlay in current from current revenues in connection with taccavi transactions . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL FORM I.

No. 36.—Excise Revenue and Net Revenue of 1915-16.

DETAILS OF GROSS RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR BY DISTRICTS FROM

YEAR.	SPIRITS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA PAYING DUTY AT HIGHER RATES THAN ORDINARY COUNTRY SPIRITS.			COUNTRY SPIRITS AND MUNICIPAL LIQUORS,			OPium, AND ITS PREPARATIONS, INCLUDING POPPY-HEADS.			DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.			FINES, FORFEITURE AND MISCELLANEOUS.			GRAND TOTAL.			NET REVENUE IN THE YEAR.			
	Duty.			Duty.			Duty.			Duty.			Total.			Fines and Forfeitures.			Miscellaneous.			
	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	
1	3	3	4	6	6	7	9	10	11	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1915-16	500	500	2,241	1,80,458	Rs. 4,356	Rs. 2,41,356	Rs. 77,876	Rs. 20,917	Rs. 29,070	Rs. 10,100	Rs. 228	Rs. 11,57	Rs. 25	Rs. 68	Rs. 73	Rs. 141	Rs. 2,98,673	Rs. 141	Rs. 136	Rs. 3,33,807	Rs. 19,955	Rs. 3,14,609
1914-15	500	500	2,886	1,89,742	Rs. 2,886	Rs. 1,89,742	Rs. 76,187	Rs. 27,9,929	Rs. 22,338	Rs. 8,653	Rs. 358	Rs. 11,168	Rs. 23	Rs. 338	Rs. 53	Rs. 53	Rs. 136	Rs. 136	Rs. 136	Rs. 136	Rs. 136	Rs. 136

[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL FORM 2.
No. 37.—Excise charges of 1915-16.

YEAR.	DETAIL OF CHARGES DURING THE YEAR.					GRAND TOTAL CHARGES.		REMARKS.
	Establishment.	Traveling Allowances.	Supplies and Services.	Contingencies.	Refunds.	7	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1915-16	Rs. 14,028 14,251	Rs. 9,063 3,468	Rs.	Rs. 2,551 1,489	Rs. 339 ...	Rs. 19,955 19,198		
1914-15	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	

Note.—Local Governments may either assign only one column for each of the main heads, as printed in this Form, or open under each of them as many columns for further details as they require.

H. C. GREENFIELD, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR,		COUNTRY SPIRIT DISTILLERIES,		BREWERYES.		CENTRAL DISTILLERIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.		COUNTY FERMENTED LIQUOR (TARR, ETC.).		OPUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.		DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.		GROCERIES.		LIQUORS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.		
NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF																				
1915-16	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	6	6	...	8	...	6	6	117	4	99	3	16
1914-15	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	6	6	...	10	...	7	6	128	4	40	5	16
YEARS UNDER REPORT AS COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR.		DISTILLERIES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITS DUTY AT HIGHER RATES THAN ORDINARY CONDUCTING BUSINESS.		BREWERYES.		CENTRAL DISTILLERIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.		COUNTY FERMENTED LIQUOR (TARR, ETC.).		OPUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.		DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.		GROCERIES.		LIQUORS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.		
No. 38.—Manufactories, Licenses and Shops, 1915-16.		VEND OF LIQUOR AND DRUGS.		NUMBERS OF SHOPS LICENSED TO SELL BY RETAIL.		REMARKS.		GROCERIES.		LIQUORS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.		GROCERIES.		LIQUORS.		TOTAL.		
IMPERIAL FORM 3.		No. 38.—Manufactories, Licenses and Shops, 1915-16.		NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED TO SELL BY RETAIL.		REMARKS.		GROCERIES.		LIQUORS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.		GROCERIES.		LIQUORS.		TOTAL.		
[Vide Section V.]		NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF		NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF		NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF		NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF		NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF		NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF		NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF		NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF		NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF		NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF		
e.g., Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, etc., etc.		Breweries, Distilleries, etc., etc.		Opium and its preparations.		Groc.		Groc.		Groc.		Groc.		Groc.		Groc.		Groc.		Groc.		
Number of special licences for ordinary retail sales of liquor.		Number of special licences for ordinary retail sales of liquor.		Number of special licences for ordinary retail sales of liquor.		Number of special licences for ordinary retail sales of liquor.		Number of special licences for ordinary retail sales of liquor.		Number of special licences for ordinary retail sales of liquor.		Number of special licences for ordinary retail sales of liquor.		Number of special licences for ordinary retail sales of liquor.		Number of special licences for ordinary retail sales of liquor.		Number of special licences for ordinary retail sales of liquor.		Number of special licences for ordinary retail sales of liquor.		
Entrepot'd liquor imported or manu-		Entrepot'd liquor imported or manu-		Entrepot'd liquor imported or manu-		Entrepot'd liquor imported or manu-		Entrepot'd liquor imported or manu-		Entrepot'd liquor imported or manu-		Entrepot'd liquor imported or manu-		Entrepot'd liquor imported or manu-		Entrepot'd liquor imported or manu-		Entrepot'd liquor imported or manu-		Entrepot'd liquor imported or manu-		
factured in India.		factured in India.		factured in India.		factured in India.		factured in India.		factured in India.		factured in India.		factured in India.		factured in India.		factured in India.		factured in India.		
e.g., Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, etc., etc.		e.g., Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, etc., etc.		e.g., Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, etc., etc.		e.g., Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, etc., etc.		e.g., Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, etc., etc.		e.g., Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, etc., etc.		e.g., Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, etc., etc.		e.g., Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, etc., etc.		e.g., Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, etc., etc.		e.g., Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, etc., etc.		e.g., Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, etc., etc.		
Country split.		Country split.		Country split.		Country split.		Country split.		Country split.		Country split.		Country split.		Country split.		Country split.		Country split.		
Quantity fermented liquor (tarr, etc.).		Quantity fermented liquor (tarr, etc.).		Quantity fermented liquor (tarr, etc.).		Quantity fermented liquor (tarr, etc.).		Quantity fermented liquor (tarr, etc.).		Quantity fermented liquor (tarr, etc.).		Quantity fermented liquor (tarr, etc.).		Quantity fermented liquor (tarr, etc.).		Quantity fermented liquor (tarr, etc.).		Quantity fermented liquor (tarr, etc.).		Quantity fermented liquor (tarr, etc.).		
Opium and its preparations.		Opium and its preparations.		Opium and its preparations.		Opium and its preparations.		Opium and its preparations.		Opium and its preparations.		Opium and its preparations.		Opium and its preparations.		Opium and its preparations.		Opium and its preparations.		Opium and its preparations.		
Drugs, other than opium.		Drugs, other than opium.		Drugs, other than opium.		Drugs, other than opium.		Drugs, other than opium.		Drugs, other than opium.		Drugs, other than opium.		Drugs, other than opium.		Drugs, other than opium.		Drugs, other than opium.		Drugs, other than opium.		
GROCERIES.		GROCERIES.		GROCERIES.		GROCERIES.		GROCERIES.		GROCERIES.		GROCERIES.		GROCERIES.		GROCERIES.		GROCERIES.		GROCERIES.		
LIQUORS.		LIQUORS.		LIQUORS.		LIQUORS.		LIQUORS.		LIQUORS.		LIQUORS.		LIQUORS.		LIQUORS.		LIQUORS.		LIQUORS.		
TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		

NOTE.—When one license covers the sale of more than one kind of liquor or drug, the shop should be shown in the column for one kind only, the fact being noted in the column for remarks.

H. C. GREENFIELD, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL FORM 4.

No. 39.—Duty and Consumption, 1915-16.

Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirits.		COUNTRY SPIRITS ISSUED FROM CENTRAL DISTIL. SERIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.		OPPIUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.		OTHER DRUGS.		AMOUNT HOLD BY RETAIL IN SEERS.	
YEAR.	Issues at average strength of () degrees, Imperial gallons.	Issues in IMPERIAL gallons			PACK IN SEER.			Majeen.	Retail price per seer.
1915-16	Rate of duty per Imperial gallon of () London proof.	Equivalent at London proof of do total of columns 3, 6 and 8.	Rate of duty,	Issues in seers from Government Treasury (or in districts where the supply is not derived entirely from Treasury amount sold by retail).	Wholesale, that is, price at which Opium is issued from the Treasury.	Retail average price at which retail vendors sell.	Ganjah.	Bhang.	Majeen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1915-16	"	52,570	1,128	...	30,901.5	Urban Rs. 46-0, Rural Rs. 31-2 per proof gallon.	Mds. sr. ch. t. m.	Mds. sr. ch. t. m.	Mds. sr. ch. t. m.
1914-15	"	...	60,857	1,680	45,028	Ditto.	68 36 5 1 0 Opium.	1 33 11 4 3 Poppy.	531 6 3 0 4 0
									5 31 6 3 0

IMPERIAL FORM 5.

No. 40.—*Incidence of Consumption, 1915-16.*

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER RETAIL SHOP FOR SALE OF		GROSS EXCISE REVENUE PER TEN THOUSAND OF TOTAL POPULATION TO NEAREST RUPEE.	NET EXCISE REVENUE FROM ALL SOURCES PER TEN THOUSAND OF TOTAL POPULATION. SEE COLUMN 23 OF FORM 1.	REMARKS.
		Inquiries.	Drugs.			
	Total.	Country spirits, column 2 of form 3.	Opium, and its preparation, column 14 of form 3.	From spirits and fermented liquors, total of columns 6 and 8 of form 1.	From drugs other than opium, column 17 of form 1.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1915-16	• • •	... ...	5,01,395	4,285	1,25,348	12,856
1914-15	• • •	... ...	5,01,395	3,917	1,25,348	12,534

The blank columns 2 to 4 are intended to be filled up with the names of the main classes of the population.

II. C. GREENFIELD, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*Vide Section V.*]

No. 40-A.—Statement showing convictions for drunkenness in the Municipal areas during the year 1915-16 and the two previous years.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per Census of 1911.	1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.	
		Number of persons convicted.	Proportion to 1,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted.	Proportion to 1,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted.	Proportion to 1,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ajmer	86,222	56	6	25	3	8	...
Kekri	5,926	3	5	1	1	3	5
Beawar	22,800	23	10	8	3	...	...
Nasirabad	20,241	7	3	10	5	1	...
	...	89	...	44	...	7	...

H. C. GREENFIELD, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

Statement A.

[*Fid. Section V.]*
 (Provincial.)
 No. 40-B.—Statistics of wholesale vend of Spirits and Fermented Liquors under licenses granted in accordance with Rule 2 (1) of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's Notification
 No. 1761-1227, dated the 10th September 1915, in the Ajmer-Merwara District during the year 1915-16.

District.	Spirits and Fermented Liquors sold thereunder.						Number of licensees.	Quantity of Spirits sold thereunder.						Numbers of licensees.	Quantity of Spirits sold thereunder.						Remarks.				
	Imported.			Beer made in India.				Imported.			Beer made in India.				To other licensed vendors.			To the Public.							
	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.		Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.		Wines.	Beer.	Wines.	Beer.	Wines.	Beer.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19	19					
Ajmer-Merwara	•	•	•	•	•	•	31.08	535.716	453.6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	466	2	2						

H. C. GREENFIELD, I.C.S.,
 Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara,

[vide Section V.]
Provincial.

No. 40-C.—Statistics of retail vend and consumption of the Spirits and Fermented Liquors in the Ajmer-Mewara District during the year 1915-16.

Statement B.

* Includes the sales at the Nasrabad canton.

H. C. GREENFIELD, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara

[Vide Section V—Stamps.]

No. 41.—Statement showing the receipts and charges on account of General and Court-fee stamps for 1915-16.

GENERAL STAMPS.										Recoveries in pauper suits.		Grand Total.		REMARKS.
Heads,	Pay and contingencies.	Court-fee stamps.	Non-Judicial stamps.	Receipt stamps unified 1 & $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.	Foreign bills.	Bills of exchange and Hindi Stamps.	Stamps, miscellaneous.	Total.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Income.														
Court-fee Stamps	1,33,641 13 0	32,165 8 0	.....		54 0 0	2,432 0 0	Share transfer 160 0 0	312 1 9						
Plain papers	3,105 0 0						Deficit 308 10 0							
TOTAL	1,36,746 13 0	32,165 8 0	.....		54 0 0	2,432 0 0	Penalty 2,931 4 0							
Expenditure.														
Court-fees	934 5 11	1,465 0 7	.....		2 1 9	117 8 1	Share transfer 5 12 9							
Plain paper	194 1 0													
	1,128 6 11	1,465 0 7	.....		2 1 9	117 8 1								
Refunds of stamps	.....	1,648 8 0	1,167 8 0	.....	...	...	.....	2,816 0 0						
Pay of stamp clerk	260 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	
Contingencies	1,564 12 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	1,824 12 3						
TOTAL	1,824 12 0	2,776 14 11	2,632 8 7	.....	2 1 9	117 8 1		7,359 10 1						

BHAGWATI LAL,
Treasury Officer,
Ajmer,

OF AJMER-MERWARA FOR 1915-1916.

101

Receipts on account of Ajmer-Merwara.		As per Accounts of		Expenditure of Ajmer-Merwara.	
Receipts on account of Ajmer-Merwara.		As per Accounts of		Expenditure of Ajmer-Merwara.	
		Comptroller of India Treasuries.		Comptroller of India Treasuries.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue	Duty levied from Ajmer Ophium	30,216 3 6	30,216 3 6	Refunds and drawbacks	Refunds and drawbacks
Opium	Probable consumption on a population of 52,363	... 1,74,708 3 0	... 1,74,708 3 0	Land Revenue	Land Revenue
Salt	.....	2,08,673 0 1	2,08,673 0 1	Opium	Opium
Excise	.....	18,716 4 7	18,716 4 7	Stamps	Stamps
Chitron	.....	65,863 11 3	65,863 11 3	Breeds	Breeds
Assessed Taxes	.....	6,473 0 0	6,473 0 0	Assessed Taxes	Assessed Taxes
Forest	.....	48,364 3 7	48,364 3 7	Forests	Forests
Registration	Or documents	... Land Registration Fees	... Land Registration Fees	Registration	Registration
Post Office	.....	25,003 0 0	25,003 0 0	Post Office	Post Office
Interest	Postal Cens shown under Incorporated Local Funds	3,402 5 10	3,402 5 10	Administration	Administration
Law and Justice	A. Courts of Law	11,822 7 4	11,822 7 4	.....	.....
Police	B. Jails	3,250 1 11	3,250 1 11	.....	.....
Education	Cess receipts shown under Incorporated Local Funds	25,768 0 0	25,768 0 0	.....	.....
Medical	Receipts shown under Incorporated Local Funds	... 3,402 5 10	... 3,402 5 10	.....	.....
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	.....	... 1,794 16 9	... 1,794 16 9	.....	.....
Scientists and other minor Departments	.....	103 8 0	103 8 0	.....	.....
Stationery and Printing	Irrigation and Figures certified by Examiner	... Navigation	... Navigation	Law and Justice—A. Courts	Law and Justice—A. Courts
Allied Services	Civil Buildings	... Civil Buildings	... Civil Buildings	B. Jails	B. Jails
Public Works	Public Works Accounts	... Public Works Accounts	... Public Works Accounts	Assists and compensation	Assists and compensation
Civil Works	Total Imperial Revenue	0,02,634 6 5	23,140 0 0	Police	Police
	Local.	40,845 12 10	40,845 12 10	Education	Education
Incorporated Local Funds	Dispensary Funds	8,380 12 6	8,380 12 6	Medical	Medical
	Nazirat and Cantonment Fund	67,795 15 5	67,795 15 5	Scientific and other minor Departments	Scientific and other minor Departments
	Police Chanda Fund	2,363 15 6	2,363 15 6	Stationery and Printing	Stationery and Printing
Excluded Local Funds	Town Chowkidari Fund	11,063 11 2	11,063 11 2	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous
Municipal Funds	.....	3,65,073 0 7	3,65,073 0 7	Ramno Patel	Ramno Patel
	Total Local Receipts	4,03,000 3 0	4,03,000 3 0	Territorial and Political Pensions	Territorial and Political Pensions
	Incorporated	... District Fund	... District Fund	Superannuation, etc.	Superannuation, etc.
	Excluded Local Funds	... Dispensary Fund	... Dispensary Fund	Recastastical Civil Works	Recastastical Civil Works
	Municipal Funds	... Nazarat and Cantonment Fund	... Nazarat and Cantonment Fund	Public Works	Public Works
		... Police Chanda Fund	... Police Chanda Fund	Irrigation and Navigation	Irrigation and Navigation
		... Town Chowkidari Fund	... Town Chowkidari Fund	Civil Buildings, etc.	Civil Buildings, etc.
				Figures certified by Examiner	Figures certified by Examiner
				Public Works Accounts	Public Works Accounts
				Total Imperial Expenditure	Total Imperial Expenditure
				Local.	Local.
				District Fund	District Fund
				Dispensary Fund	Dispensary Fund
				Nazirat and Cantonment Fund	Nazirat and Cantonment Fund
				Police Chanda Fund	Police Chanda Fund
				Town Chowkidari Fund	Town Chowkidari Fund
				Total Local EXPENDITURE	Total Local EXPENDITURE
				GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE
				15,53,988 0 1	15,53,988 0 1
				16,08,789 0 11	16,08,789 0 11
				25,768 0 0	25,768 0 0
				163,056 0 1	163,056 0 1

(A) and (B). Include only the Accounts passed through the Treasury.
 (C) and (D). The greater part of the amount shown as paid for Interest and for pensions is not, properly speaking, debitable to Ajmer-Merwara
 us it is paid to persons who have no connection with the District.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
 Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

TABLE I.

No. 43.—*Constitution of District and Local Boards in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1915-1916.*

PROVINCE.	NUMBER OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.			POPULATION WITHIN THE AREA OF DISTRICT BOARDS.			NUMBER OF MEMBERS.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING.							
	DISTRICT BOARDS.	LOCAL BOARDS.	UNION COMMITTEE PARISHADAS.	EX-OFFICIO.	NOMINATED.	ELECTED.	OFFICIALS.	NON-OFFICIALS.	TOTAL.	INDIANS.	EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.	NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD.	OFFICIALS.	NON-OFFICIALS.	TOTAL.		
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	3,61,001	16	9	16	41	10	31	4	37	2	8	16	24

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

Form No. II.

FORM

[Vide Section V.]

No. 44.—Statement showing the Income of the District Board,

Serial number of*	Names of*	I.—LAND REVENUE.						VI.—LOCAL RATES.								
		3	Closing balance of last year.	4	Revenue due to canals.	5	As many columns as may be necessary to show other land revenue receipts. (a)	6	Total.	7	Local rate.	8	Village service fund.	9	As many columns as may be necessary to show other receipts from Local rates. (a)	10	Total.
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	District Board, Ajmer-Merwara .	62,216	...	...	...	...	...	17,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,221	
	GRAND TOTAL, 1914-1915 .	62,216	...	...	...	...	...	17,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,221	
XX.—MEDICAL.																
		31	Hospital and dispensary receipts.	32	Medicines sold by civil surgeons.	33	Endowments.	INCOME FROM	CONTRIBUTIONS.		MISCELLANEOUS.					
		-Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	From Government.	Other contributions.	Total.	Sanitary fees and fines.					
1	District Board Ajmer-Merwara .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	GRAND TOTAL, 1914-1915 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,511	7,511	7,511	...	24	24	24	7,535	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	22	22	7,535	
		XXXV.— MISCELLANEOUS— contd.						XXVI.— RAILWAYS.			XXX.—IRRIGATION, MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.				XXXI.—CIVIL	
		CONTRIBU-TIONS.						Gross receipts.	Deduct—Working expenses.	Nct receipts.	Local Canal receipts.				IN CHARGE OF	
		58	From Government.	59	Other contributions.	60	Total.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	Rents of buildings and lands [other than nazul (reclaimed)].	
1	District Board, Ajmer-Merwara .	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	...	3,028	...	Sale of buildings and other property [other than nazul (reclaimed)].	Rs.
	GRAND TOTAL, 1914-1915(c) .	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,028	...	...	Rs.

* Here enter District, Taluka or Local Boards or Union Committees as the case may be.
(c) Figures should be shown in distinctive type.

No. II.

Ajmer-Merwara, during the year ending 31st March, 1916.

XII.—INTEREST.				XVI-A.—LAW AND JUSTICE.			XVII.— POLICE.			XIX.—EDUCATION.											
For education purposes.	For medical purposes.	For other purposes.	Total.	Receipts under Cattle Tres-pass Act.	Cattle Tres-pass Act.	Other items.	Total.	Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	From Government.	Other contributions.	Total.	Sale proceeds of books.	Miscellanous.	Total.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Total.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
... 817	...	S47	...	4,057	...	4,057	...	...	...	...	2,416	2,416	3,000	170	3,170	...	14	14	5,600
... 847	..	817	...	4,057	...	4,057	...	...	...	...	2,416	2,416	3,000	170	3,170	...	14	14	5,600

**XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR
DEPARTMENTS.**

XXII—RECEIPTS
IN AID OF SUPER-
ANNUATION AND
COMPASSIONATE
ALLOWANCE

XXIII.—
STATIONERY
AND
PRINTING.

XXV.—
MISCELLANEOUS.

Botanical and other public garden receipts.			Receipts on account of experi- mental cultivation.			PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.			ALLOWANCE.			GENERAL EXPENSES.				
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81	663	603	...	...	700	700	14	549	1,162	3,160	...	...	78	...	76	...
81	663	603	...	...	700	700	14	549	1,162	3,160	...	...	78	...	76	...

WORKS.^t

CHW: QEWIEER

[†] In Borar Civil Works are in charge of Public Works officers.

(a) Additional columns (if any) should be numbered 5 (a), 5 (b), etc., or 9(a), 9 (b), etc., or 59 (a), 59 (b), etc.

(b) If the value of all cheques issued during the year is greater than the value of all cheques cashed during the year the difference should be entered in this column.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*Vide* Section V.]

Form

No. 45.—Statement showing the expenditure of the District Board,

* Here enter District, Taluka, or Local Boards or Union Committee as the case may be.
(c) Figure should be shown in distinctive type,

No. III.

Ajmer-Merwara, during the year ending 31st March, 1916.

29.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.				30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.				32.—MISCELLANEOUS.				33.—FAMINE RELIEF.																				
C3	Pensions.	Gratuities.	Contributions to Government.	Stationery purchased from central stores.	Other stationery charges.	Lithography.	Printing.	Total.	73	Donations for charitable purposes.	74	Rewards for the destruction of dogs, wild animals and snakes.	75	Other potty establishment and charges.	76	Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	77	Miscellaneous refunds.	78	Contributions to Government.	79	Other contributions.	80	Total.	81	Charitable relief.	82	Publio Works.	83	Miscellaneous.	84	Total.
Rs.				Rs.				Rs.							Rs.				Rs.													
108	108	...	16	35	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	1,300	1,332	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	108	...	16	35	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	1,300	1,332	...	...	...	...	...	...

PUBLIC WORKS.

(a) Includes all expenditure that does not fall under any of the other sub-headings.

(b) If the value of all cheques cashed during the year is greater than the value of all cheques issued during the year the difference should be entered in this column.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section VI.]

No. 46.—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Ajmer-Merwara at the end of the official year 1915-1916.
(For details, see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.			PERCENTAGE OF GRANT TOTAL.			REMARKS.	
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.	University Enterprises.		School Education, GENERAL.		School Education, SPECIAL.		TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS.	AVERAGE ENROLL- MENT.	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	GRANT TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF GRANT TOTAL.	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 53	Remarks.	
			Arts Colleges.	Profes- sional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2,711 square miles.	Towns 6 Villages 743 TOTAL 748	Population Males 2,66,198 Females 2,35,197 TOTAL 5,01,395	Institu- tions For Males ,, Females	1 1	25 86	1 1	5 5	118 6	113 6	237 27	31.3 { Institutions to number of towns and villages. 53	15	10			
			TOTAL	1	30	94	1	5	131	6	140	277	30.6			
			Males Scholars	131 131	3,856 131	3,668 191	45 191	7,891 732	3,471 12,094	30.3 { Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 53						
			Females Scholars	492 492	351 351	... ... ... ... ... 843	... ... ... ... ... ... 1,016	732 1,859	4,487 13,953	35.6 { Female scholars to female popu- lation of school- going age.† 53					
			TOTAL	131 131	4,348 4,348	4,019 4,019	45 45	8,734 732	4,487 13,953	35.6						

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government, and not required for this district, have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,

Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Bide Section VI.]

Education, General—Table II.

No. 47.—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmer-Merwara for the official year 1915-1916.

(For details, see General Table IV.)

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.					TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.					Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.						
	SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	Disposition.		Disposition.		Miscellaneous.								
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Second-ary Schools.	Primary Schools.		All other Special Schools.	Bulldings.	Apparatus and Materials for Grants.	Scholarships.	Special Grants and Apparatus.								
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Institutions	Rs. 32,667	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,19,935	Rs. 31,204	Rs. 5,840	Rs. 2,530	Rs. 1,92,176	Rs. 1,941	Rs. 6,400	Rs. 7,858	Rs. 46,556	Rs. 3,079	Rs. 66,434	Rs. 2,58,610	Rs. 3,079	Rs. 66,434	Rs. 2,90,265	
For Males	• •	• •	• •	21,811	9,846	...	31,655	...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	31,655	
, Females	• •	• •	• •	...	...	1,41,746	41,018	5,840	2,530	2,23,831	1,941	6,400	7,858	46,556	3,079	66,434	2,90,265
TOTAL	• •	• •	• •	22,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. (a) PERCENTAGES ^a of Imperial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Imperial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	18.79	...	41.64	16.53	3.47	...	80.43	...	...	5.43	3.85	10.29	...	...	...	19.57	100
(b) PERCENTAGES ^a of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	5.28	46.15	51.43	1.82	10.96	35.79	48.57	100
(c) PERCENTAGES ^a of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	9.28	39.89	10.21	*21	...	59.59	3.27	37.14	40.11	100
(d) PERCENTAGES ^a of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	11.25	...	...	48.84	14.15	1.99	*88	77.11	*67	...	2.21	2.71	16.04	...	1.26	23.80	100
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—																		
Departmental Institutions	Rs. 163.14	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 17.2	Rs. 4.13	Rs. 10.9	Rs. 12.10	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Total Cost	17.0	5	17.9	1.3	1.6	5	1.1	1.6	5	14.2	0
Total Cost	252.4	1	25.3	3	6.9	11	18.9	4	1.6	1
Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.14	3
Local Fund Schools ^b	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Schools ^b	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Institutions	Cost to Imperial Rovromes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided Institutions	Cost to Imperial Rovromes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Institutions	Cost to Imperial Rovromes	163.14	2	9.611	5.93	100.12.10	10.7	4	1.14	1	24.10	3
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	17.0	5	2.13	1.11	1.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost	253.1	1	32.97	10.35	163.94	16.13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government, and not required for this district, have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,

Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 48.—Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Ajmer-Merwara for the official year 1915-1916.

E. F: HARRIS,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section VI.]

Education, General—Table III-A.

No. 48-A.—Return showing the number of Scholars classified according to Sex, Race or Creed, in Ajmer-Merwara for the official year 1915-1916.

		Number of Institution.	Europeans and Eurasians	Native Chris- tians.	Hindus.	Muslims	Parsis.	Others.	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—									
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>									
English	{ Male Female	1 ...	...	1 ...	108 ...	17 ...	5...	...	...
Total		1 ...		1 ...	108 ...	17 ...	5 ...	...	131
<i>SECONDARY SCHOOLS—</i>									
FOR BOYS	{ English Vernacular	14 ...	140 ...	181 ...	2,125 8	747 ...	104 4	...	...
FOR GIRLS	{ English Vernacular	11 ...	32 ...	37 7	217 2	139 1	142 2	...	...
Total		3 ...	140 ...	208 1	2,472 116	893 6	257 5	...	4,348
<i>PRIMARY SCHOOLS—</i>									
FOR BOYS	{ Male Female	86 ...	41 39	3 ...	2,600 8	411 ...	566 14	...	...
FOR GIRLS	{ Male Female	...	47 54	...	210 ...	...	...	25	...
Total		94 ...	181 ...	3 ...	2,818 2,600	412 411	605 566	..	4,019
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—									
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>									
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MAS- TERS.	{ Male Female	1 ...	...	4 ...	38 ...	3...	...	...	...
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MIS- TRESSES.	{ Male Female	5 ...	85 ...	32 ...	46 ...	28...	...	...	...
Total		6 ...	85 ...	36 ...	84 ...	31 ...	...	...	236
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public In- struction.		131 ...	558 ...	474 ...	5,533 1,202	967 ...	...	...	8,734
<i>PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—</i>									
1.—Advanced Teaching—									
(a) Arabic and Persian	{ Male Female	3 ...	...	...	...	482...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit . . .	{ Male Female	3 ...	...	...	250...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental Classic.	{ Male Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		6 ...	...	...	250 ...	482 ...	...	...	732
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—									
FOR BOYS	{ Male Female	...	...	89 11	1,844 ...	974 161	416 15	...	...
FOR GIRLS	{ Male Female	...	...	16 29	...	26 102	...	...	...
Total		185 ...	...	145 446	, 446 1,263	558 ...	...	...	4,412
3. Pure Koran Schools—									
FOR BOYS	{ Male Female	3 ...	...	...	...	42...	...	...	...
FOR GIRLS	{ Male Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		3 ...	...	...	...	42 ...	...	...	42
4. Other Schools not conforming to Depart- mental Standard—									
FOR BOYS	{ Male Female	2 ...	...	...	11 ...	...	...	22	...
FOR GIRLS	{ Male Female
TOTAL		2	11	22	33
GRAND TOTAL		277 ...	658 ...	619 8,240	2,989 2,989	1,525 ...	22 ...	22	13,953

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Education, Gener.-Table IV.
No. 49.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmer-Mewara for the official year 1915-1916.

—If the income of any school, or of any Local or Municipal Board exceeds the expenditure, the return of Government for Local or Municipal expenditure should be reduced accordingly, the income and expenditure of the school being thus canalised. If in such schools the income from fees or other private sources alone exceed the expenditure, the excess income and the source from which it is derived should be shown in the column of *Remainder*. —If the income of any school, or of any Local or Municipal Board, should be proportionately deducted from the subheads of endowments, subscriptions, and other sources; or if the receipts from those sources are insufficient, from the subhead of *Fees also*. The actual receipts from Imperial Exchequer and from Local and Municipal Funds should be shown in full.

In calculating the amount of payment for professional services, all payments or contributions from any other funds, except the Fund, should be shown only in columns G and I, and not in the preceding columns. Such payments should be shown as expenditures under the subheads to which they belong.

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Education, General—Table V.

No. 50.—Return of the stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Ajmer-Merwara at the end of the official year 1915-1916.

		Horn Stage.		Municipal Schools.		Upper Primary Stage.		Lower Primary Stage.		Total.		Remarks.	
						Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.		Comprising all pupils beyond the Lower Primary Stage.					
Secondary Schools—													
Departmental		English		Vernacular		113		244		127		483	
Local Fund		English		623		134		386		3		620	
Municipal		English		30		11		19		10		30	
Aided		English		85		35		60		1		85	
Unaided		English		127		023		614		11		170	
Total		241		1,160		341		1,160		4		1,314	
For Boys		Boys		Girls		Total		Boys		Girls		Total	
Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys	
Classes of Schools.		of 31st March.		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys	
Secondary Schools—													
Departmental		English		Vernacular		1		112		244		386	
Local Fund		English		Vernacular		...		134		3		3	
Municipal		English		Vernacular		...		...		...		...
Aided		English		Vernacular		...		...		...		...
Unaided		English		Vernacular		...		...		...		...
Total		241		...		...		...		...		...
For Girls		English		Vernacular		1		68		10		31	
Local Fund		English		Vernacular		...		...		...		...
Municipal		English		Vernacular		3		393		7		39	
Aided		English		Vernacular		...		...		...		...
Unaided		English		Vernacular		1		60		0		44	
Total		5		521		...		7		65		37	
Total Secondary Schools		30		4,949		241		7		218		1,150	
Primary Schools—													
Departmental		English		Vernacular		70		3,214		...		914	
Local Fund		English		Vernacular		3		261		...		1,103	
Municipal		English		Vernacular		2		137		...		1,050	
Aided		English		Vernacular		...		...		...		...
Unaided		English		Vernacular		...		...		...		...
Total		86		3,082		...		...		...		...
For Girls		English		Vernacular		6		126		...		...
Local Fund		English		Vernacular		3		212		...		...
Municipal		English		Vernacular		...		...		...		...
Aided		English		Vernacular		...		...		...		...
Unaided		English		Vernacular		...		...		...		...
Total		8		337		...		...		...		...
Total Primary Schools		04		4,010		...		...		...		...
GRAND TOTAL		124		8,307		211		7		248		1,150	

Note.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and II.
Mixed schools should be entered on boys' schools, or girls' schools, according to the number of boys or girls is greater.
N. O.—The headings prescribed by the Government, and not required for this district, have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education, General—Table VI.

No 51.—Return showing the results of Prescribed Examinations in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1915-1916.

Note.—Any other special examinations, such as the Intermediate or other examinations of the Panjab University, may be added to this list.
X.D.—The following prescribed by the Government, and not required in this district, have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,
Inspector of Schools: Aimer-Meswara.

Fvide Section VI.]

Education, General—Table VII.

No. 52.—Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmer-Merwara for the official year 1915-1916.

EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In Institutions Maintained by Local Fund Boards.														In Institutions Maintained by Municipal Boards.																																									
Institutions Maintained by Local Fund Boards.														Institutions Maintained by Municipal Boards.																																									
Object of Expenditure.		Total Local Fund Expenditure.												Object of Expenditure.		Total Municipal Fund Expenditure.																																							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33																						
University Education.														Institutions Maintained by Municipal Boards.														Total Expenditure.																											
Arts Colleges.		Local Fund Expenditure.												Municipal Grants.		Municipal Fund Expenditure.												Total Expenditure.																											
For Boys		Local Fund Expenditure.												Municipal Grants.		Municipal Fund Expenditure.												Total Expenditure.																											
For Girls		Local Fund Expenditure.												Municipal Grants.		Municipal Fund Expenditure.												Total Expenditure.																											
School Education, General.														Institutions Maintained by Municipal Boards.														Total Expenditure.																											
Secondary Schools.														Institutions Maintained by Municipal Boards.														Total Expenditure.																											
For Boys		Local Fund Expenditure.												Municipal Grants.		Municipal Fund Expenditure.												Total Expenditure.																											
For Girls		Local Fund Expenditure.												Municipal Grants.		Municipal Fund Expenditure.												Total Expenditure.																											
Scholarships, Aid in Training Schools for Masters for Mistresses.														Institutions Maintained by Municipal Boards.														Total Expenditure.																											
Inspection.														Institutions Maintained by Municipal Boards.														Total Expenditure.																											
Scholarships, Aid in Secondary Schools.														Institutions Maintained by Municipal Boards.														Total Expenditure.																											
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants).														Institutions Maintained by Municipal Boards.														Total Expenditure.																											
Miscellaneous.														Institutions Maintained by Municipal Boards.														Total Expenditure.																											
GRAND TOTAL.														GRAND TOTAL.														Total Expenditure.																											

* From Nasirabad Cantonment Funds.

X.I.—The sum or the expenditure in columns 12 and 21 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV.
X.II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 10 and 31 should agree with the amount required for the *clerks* ^{have been omitted} of General Table IV.

E. F. HARRIS,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section VII.]

TABLE I.

No. 53.—Number of *Printing Presses at work* and the number of *newspapers, periodicals and books published during the year 1915.*

PROVINCE.	Number of presses.	Number of newspapers published.	Number of periodicals published.	NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN	
				English or other European languages.	Indian languages (Vernacular and classified) or in more than one language.
Ajmer-Merwara	12	2	6	1	62

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

MAP OF AJMER AND MERWARA.